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☐ TC 2800 ☐ TC 3600 ☐ TC 3700 ☐ Other

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Provide detailed information on your search topic:

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Include the elected species or structures, keywords, synonyms, acronyms, and registry numbers
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Please include all pertinent information (parent, child, divisional, or issued patent numbers) along with the appropriate serial number.
- Provide examples or give us relevant citations, authors, etc., if known.
- FAX or send the **abstract, pertinent claims** (not all of the claims), **drawings, or chemical structures** to your EIC or branch library.

Enter your Search Topic Information below:

SEE ALSO search requests submitted for related cases 9/409,370, 09/409,372, 09/442,690; many queries will apply to all of these cases.

Want to find any art discussing parsing or processing a DOM (document object model) tree, and replacing a tag in the tree with a script and then generating executable code, possibly a java servlet, based on the script, that calls a method in a java bean or other object. See attached claims.

In general, any art that discusses replacing a tag in a DOM tree with script, and/or using the script to generate a call to an external object, would be helpful.

Special Instructions and Other Comments:

(For fastest service, let us know the best times to contact you, in case the searcher needs further clarification on your search.)

Press ALT + F, then P to print this screen for your own information.

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Last Modified: Monday, July 08, 2002 08:57:40

Searcher: GeoFFrey ST. Leger

Phone: 308-7800

Rm: 4B30

Time: 2 hr, 20 min.

Date: 1/28/3

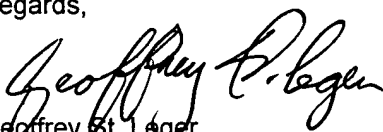
January 28, 2003

Dear Mr. Bieneman,

Attached please find the results of your search request for application #09/409,376. I searched Dialog's foreign patent files, technical databases, product announcement files and general files; along with the Internet.

Please let me know if you have any questions.

Regards,


Geoffrey St. Leger
4B30/308-7800


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Advanced Web Search

Search with...

this boolean expression

```
((("dom tree" or "document object
model tree") and ((replac* or
substitu* or exchang* or swap* or
switch* or chang* or insert* or
add or adds or added or adding or
```

sorted by

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Use terms such as AND, O
AND NOT, NEAR

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☐ by date range: to (dd/mm/yy)

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Advanced Web Search

Search with...

this boolean expression

```
((dom or "document object model")
and ((replac* or substitu* or
exchang* or swap* or switch* or
chang* or insert* or add or adds
or added or adding or place* or
```

sorted by

[Bas](#)

Use [terms](#) such as AND, O
AND NOT, NEAR

Pages with these words
will be ranked highest.

SEARCH: ☒ Worldwide ☐ U.S. **RESULTS IN:** ☐ All languages ☒ [English, Spanish](#)

Date:

☒ by timeframe:

☐ by date range: to (dd/mm/yy)

File type:

Location:

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Advanced Web Search

Search with...

this boolean expression

```
((dom or "document object model")
and ((invok* or call or calls or
called or calling) NEAR
(procedure* or function or
functions or method or methods or
```

sorted by

[Bas](#)

Use terms such as AND, O
AND NOT, NEAR

Pages with these words
will be ranked highest.

SEARCH: ☒ Worldwide ☐ U.S. **RESULTS IN:** ☐ All languages ☒ [English, Spanish](#)

Date:

☒ by timeframe: [Anytime](#)

☐ by date range: to (dd/mm/yy)

File type:

[All file types](#)

Location:

☒ by domain: [Domain/Country Code Index](#)

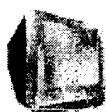
☐ only this host or URL: http://

Display:

☐ site collapse (on/off) [What is this?](#)

[10](#) results per page

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- Check your spelling.
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- Remove quotation marks or plus signs.

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Gaming: [Paradise Poker](#) • [53 Casino Games](#) • [Top Online Casinos](#) • [Multi-Player Poker](#)

Special Offers: [Free Domain Name](#)

File 347:JAPIO Oct 1976-2002/Sep(Updated 030102)
 (c) 2003 JPO & JAPIO
File 350:Derwent WPIX 1963-2003/UD,UM &UP=200305
 (c) 2003 Thomson Derwent
File 348:EUROPEAN PATENTS 1978-2003/Jan W04
 (c) 2003 European Patent Office
File 349:PCT FULLTEXT 1979-2002/UB=20030123,UT=20030116
 (c) 2003 WIPO/Univentio

Set	Items	Description
S1	16	AU='CLAUSSEN C' OR AU='CLAUSSEN C S' OR AU='CLAUSSEN CHRIS- TOPHER SHANE'
S2	4	AU='MCCLAIN M D'
S3	2	S1:S2 AND (DOM OR DOMS OR DOCUMENT()OBJECT()MODEL? ?)

File 347:JAPIO Oct 1976-2002/Sep(Updated 030102)

(c) 2003 JPO & JAPIO

File 350:Derwent WPIX 1963-2003/UD,UM &UP=200305

(c) 2003 Thomson Derwent

Set	Items	Description
S1	148	DOM OR DOMS OR DOCUMENT()OBJECT()MODEL? ?
S2	9	S1(5N)(TREE? ? OR HIERARCH?)
S3	14541	SCRIPT?? OR SCRIPTING OR MACRO? ? OR BATCH()FILE? ? OR JAV- ASCRIP? ? OR APPLESCRIPT? ?
S4	3427	(TAG OR TAGS OR S3)(5N)(REPLAC??? OR REPLACEMENT? ? OR SUB- STITUT? OR EXCHANG? OR SWAP? ? OR SWAPP??? OR OVERWIT??? OR - OVER()WRIT??? OR SWITCH??? OR CHANG??? OR INSERT???? OR ADD??? OR PLACE? ? OR PLACING OR PLACEMENT? ? OR NEW)
S5	41598	(INVOK? OR CALL??? OR RUN???? OR REQUEST???) (5N) (PROCEDURE? ? OR FUNCTION? ? OR METHOD? ? OR ROUTINE? ? OR SUBROUTINE? ? OR SUBPROGRAM? ? OR SUB()PROGRAM? ? OR OBJECT? ? OR JAVABEAN? ? OR JAVA()BEAN? ? OR APPLET? ?)
S6	0	S2 AND S3 AND S4
S7	0	S1 AND S3 AND S4
S8	0	S1 AND S3 AND S5
S9	5	S1 AND S3

9/5/1 (Item 1 from file: 347)
DIALOG(R)File 347:JAPIO
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07340408 **Image available**
DATA BROADCAST SYSTEM AND DATA BROADCAST RECEPTION DEVICE

PUB. NO.: 2002-208899 [JP 2002208899 A]
PUBLISHED: July 26, 2002 (20020726)
INVENTOR(s): TASHIRO SHIGERU
APPLICANT(s): TOSHIBA CORP
APPL. NO.: 2001-000212 [JP 20011000212]
FILED: January 04, 2001 (20010104)
INTL CLASS: H04H-001/00; H04N-007/16

ABSTRACT

PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To extract a command for outer unit control and a data file from broadcast data, and to send them to an outer unit with or without editing them to control the driving of the unit.

SOLUTION: An XML document and a BML document in a carousel 11, extracted from broadcast data are formed into structure that a user can use, based on an ECMA **script** roman ECMA engine part 13 in a BML (XML) parser 12, are converted into the system of DOM tree structure by a DOM instruction managing part 14 and are displayed on a display part 15. The ECMA engine part 13 extracts a DOM document to the outer unit from DOM tree information, transfers it to a broadcast extension object processing part 16, writes a document file to the outer unit, in accordance with an XML document writing method, converts it into the XML document file in a DOM & rarr; XML document conversion part 17 and sends it to the outer unit 20 via an ML document accumulation part 18 and an I/F layer 19.

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9/5/2 (Item 1 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX
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014550037 **Image available**
WPI Acc No: 2002-370740/200240
XRPX Acc No: N02-289618

Recording medium providing supplementary service information, e.g. as presentation language, to allow same functionality with digital TV receiver as for broadcast program

Patent Assignee: KINSEISHA KK (GLDS); LG ELECTRONICS INC (GLDS)
Inventor: KIM B J; KIM H S; SEO G S; YOO J Y; SEO K S
Number of Countries: 003 Number of Patents: 003
Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
US 20010056580	A1	20011227	US 2001888761	A	20010625	200240 B
KR 2002001091	A	20020109	KR 200035157	A	20000624	200245
JP 2002084501	A	20020322	JP 2001190842	A	20010625	200250

Priority Applications (No Type Date): KR 200035157 A 20000624

Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
US 20010056580	A1		11	H04N-007/16	
KR 2002001091	A			H04N-005/84	
JP 2002084501	A		12	H04N-005/92	

Abstract (Basic): US 20010056580 A1

NOVELTY - The recording medium, such as an HD-DVD, stores audio / video data, navigation data for controlling searching and reproduction, and language-formatted data usable by a suitable digital TV receiver. The formatted data preferably satisfies a digital TV broadcast standard proposed for applying IP language such as HTML, Java **Script**, CSS and DOM to a broadcast signal to provide supplementary services.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are included for :

- (1) a method for providing supplementary service information for A/V contents from a recording medium; and
- (2) an apparatus for reproducing from a recording medium containing supplementary service information for written A/V contents.

USE - To incorporate presentation language (PL) into a recording medium whose content will be displayed on a digital TV receiver, e.g. to allow connection to an Internet site via a displayed URL.

ADVANTAGE - Allows functions made available via PL to be incorporated into recorded content in the same way as for that received as a broadcast.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The figure is a representation of a hierarchical data structure of an HD-DVD incorporating PL.

pp; 11 DwgNo 6/9

Title Terms: RECORD; MEDIUM; SUPPLEMENTARY; SERVICE; INFORMATION; PRESENT; LANGUAGE; ALLOW; FUNCTION; DIGITAL; TELEVISION; RECEIVE; BROADCAST; PROGRAM

Derwent Class: T01; W03; W04

International Patent Class (Main): H04N-005/84; H04N-005/92; H04N-007/16

International Patent Class (Additional): G11B-020/10; G11B-020/12;

G11B-027/00; H04N-005/44; H04N-005/76; H04N-005/765; H04N-005/85;

H04N-005/93; H04N-007/08; H04N-007/081

File Segment: EPI

9/5/3 (Item 2 from file: 350)

DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX

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014097541 **Image available**

WPI Acc No: 2001-581755/200165

XRFX Acc No: N01-433424

System for delivering and rendering scalable web pages using a script to create a document data structure describing essential information in the document

Patent Assignee: AMERICA ONLINE INC (AMON-N)

Inventor: KIEFFER R

Number of Countries: 092 Number of Patents: 003

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
WO 200157718	A2	20010809	WO 2001US3128	A	20010131	200165 B
AU 200131259	A	20010814	AU 200131259	A	20010131	200173
EP 1256070	A2	20021113	EP 2001903451	A	20010131	200282
			WO 2001US3128	A	20010131	

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 2000180439 P 20000204

Patent Details:

Patent No Kind Lan Pg Main IPC Filing Notes

WO 200157718 A2 E 73 G06F-017/21

Designated States (National): AE AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CR CU CZ DE DK DM EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT TZ UA UG US UZ VN YU ZA ZW

Designated States (Regional): AT BE CH CY DE DK EA ES FI FR GB GH GM GR IE IT KE LS LU MC MW MZ NL OA PT SD SE SL SZ TR TZ UG ZW

AU 200131259 A G06F-017/21 Based on patent WO 200157718

EP 1256070 A2 E G06F-017/21 Based on patent WO 200157718

Designated States (Regional): AL AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LI LT LU LV MC MK NL PT RO SE SI TR

Abstract (Basic): WO 200157718 A2

NOVELTY - A browser (110) supports a **scripting** language with some means of modifying the content of displayed web pages and a data object model (120) represents a web page element, while a **script** (130) comprises a document data structure (140) and an interpretation code (150). The data structure is preferably a slide presentation data structure designed for this system, while a web server creates a document consisting of the **script** and the interpretation code,

interpreting the data structure into a fashion allowing it to manipulate the object model for rendering it in the browser.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are included for a process and method for delivering and rendering scalable web pages and for a process and method for creating and interpreting a document data structure.

USE - Delivering and rendering scalable web pages.

ADVANTAGE - Allowing users to freely access and modify a document.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The drawing shows the system

Browser (110)

Document object model (120)

Script (130)

Data structure (140)

Interpretation code (150)

pp; 73 DwgNo 1/2

Title Terms: SYSTEM; DELIVER; RENDER; WEB; PAGE; **SCRIPT** ; DOCUMENT; DATA; STRUCTURE; DESCRIBE; ESSENTIAL; INFORMATION; DOCUMENT

Derwent Class: T01

International Patent Class (Main): G06F-017/21

File Segment: EPI

9/5/4 (Item 3 from file: 350)

DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX

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014088977 **Image available**

WPI Acc No: 2001-573191/200165

XRPX Acc No: N01-427382

Web page serving method involves processing file into extensible markup language code which is translated into document object model representation with one or more custom tags

Patent Assignee: INT BUSINESS MACHINES CORP (IBM)

Inventor: CLAUSSEN C S; CONNER M H; MCCLAIN M D; ZUMBRUNNEN B C

Number of Countries: 001 Number of Patents: 001

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
GB 2359157	A	20010815	GB 200022534	A	20000914	200165 B

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 99409598 A 19990930

Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
GB 2359157	A	54	G06F-017/30	

Abstract (Basic): GB 2359157 A

NOVELTY - A given file is parsed into extensible markup language (XML) compliant code, which is translated into a **document object model (DOM)** representation comprising one or more custom tags. The **DOM** representation is processed to generate executable code, which is invoked to generate the web page.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are also included for the following:

(a) Computer program product;

(b) Server

USE - For serving web page content during internet content publishing.

ADVANTAGE - Enables several web page authors to support multiple **scripting** languages in a single web page. Economical to implement in a run time, as the languages are easily defined in Java byte code.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The figure shows the flowchart explaining servlet generation routine.

pp; 54 DwgNo 2/11

Title Terms: WEB; PAGE; SERVE; METHOD; PROCESS; FILE; EXTEND; LANGUAGE; CODE; TRANSLATION; DOCUMENT; OBJECT; MODEL; REPRESENT; ONE; MORE; CUSTOM; TAG

Derwent Class: T01

International Patent Class (Main): G06F-017/30

International Patent Class (Additional): G06F-009/45; G06F-017/21

File Segment: EPI

9/5/5 (Item 4 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R) File 350:Derwent WPIX
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014014367 **Image available**
WPI Acc No: 2001-498581/200155
XRPX Acc No: N01-369545

**Multi- scripting language supporting method in web page compilation,
involves examining document object mode to locate nodes that identify
specific scripting language code block**

Patent Assignee: INT BUSINESS MACHINES CORP (IBMC)
Inventor: CLAUSSEN C S; CONNER M H; MCCLAIN M D; ZUMBRUNNEN B C
Number of Countries: 001 Number of Patents: 001
Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
GB 2357864	A	20010704	GB 200020153	A	20000817	200155 B

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 99409372 A 19990930

Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
GB 2357864	A	49	G06F-017/30	

Abstract (Basic): GB 2357864 A

NOVELTY - The start and end of each **scripting** language code block corresponding to a web page are marked. The web page is compiled into extensible markup language (XML) **document object model (DOM)** to locate nodes that identify a specific code block. The **DOM** is adjusted to account for **script** code within the identified block.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are also included for the following:

- (a) Web page;
- (b) Web page compilation method;
- (c) Computer program product for web page compilation

USE - For supporting multi- **scripting** language in single web page for compiling web page into extensible markup language (XML) **document object model (DOM)** in client-server environment.

ADVANTAGE - Eases code handling, thereby reducing number of errors. Enables immediately checking the codes for language syntax error.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The figure shows the client-server environment in which web page compilation method is implemented.

pp; 49 DwgNo 1/11

Title Terms: MULTI; LANGUAGE; SUPPORT; METHOD; WEB; PAGE; COMPILE; DOCUMENT ; OBJECT; MODE; LOCATE; NODE; IDENTIFY; SPECIFIC; LANGUAGE; CODE; BLOCK

Derwent Class: T01

International Patent Class (Main): G06F-017/30

File Segment: EPI

File 348:EUROPEAN PATENTS 1978-2003/Jan W04

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File 349:PCT FULLTEXT 1979-2002/UB=20030123,UT=20030116

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Set	Items	Description
S1	3492	DOM OR DOMS OR DOCUMENT()OBJECT()MODEL? ?
S2	100	S1(5N)(TREE? ? OR HIERARCH?)
S3	27683	SCRIPT?? OR SCRIPTING OR MACRO? ? OR BATCH()FILE? ? OR JAV- ASCRIP? ? OR APPLESCRIPT? ?
S4	10401	(TAG OR TAGS OR S3)(5N)(REPLAC??? OR REPLACEMENT? ? OR SUB- STITUT? OR EXCHANG? OR SWAP? ? OR SWAPP??? OR OVERWIT??? OR - OVER()WRIT??? OR SWITCH??? OR CHANG??? OR INSERT???? OR ADD??? OR PLACE? ? OR PLACING OR PLACEMENT? ? OR NEW)
S5	82910	(INVOK? OR CALL??? OR RUN???? OR REQUEST???) (5N)(PROCEDURE? ? OR FUNCTION? ? OR METHOD? ? OR ROUTINE? ? OR SUBROUTINE? ? OR SUBPROGRAM? ? OR SUB()PROGRAM? ? OR OBJECT? ? OR JAVABEAN? ? OR JAVA()BEAN? ? OR APPLET? ?)
S6	3	S2(S)S3(S)S4
S7	37	S1(S)S3(S)S4
S8	12	S1(S)S3(S)S4(S)(TAG OR TAGS)
S9	26	S1(S)S3(S)(TAG OR TAGS)
S10	17	S9 NOT S8
S11	32	S1(S)S3(S)S5

8/5,K/1 (Item 1 from file: 348)
DIALOG(R)File 348:EUROPEAN PATENTS
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01445346

Methods and apparatus for grammar-based recognition of user-interface objects in HTML applications

Verfahren und Gerat zur grammatikbasierten Erkennung von Benutzerschnittstellenobjekten in HTML-Applikationen

Procede et dispositif pour la reconnaissance des objets d'interfaces utilisateur dans les applications HTML basees grammair

PATENT ASSIGNEE:

Global Knowledge Network, Inc., (3989600), 9000 Regency Parkway Cary, North Carolina 27511, (US), (Applicant designated States: all)

INVENTOR:

Szepesvary, Attila, u. 186, Hungary, 1151 Budapest, Szlacsanyi, (HU)
Szilvasy, Gergely, 600 American Avenue, apt., C101, King Of Prussia, PA 19406, (US)

Banki-Horvath, Sandor, 14.IV/14, 1118 Budapest, Torbagy u., (HU)
Szvits, Tamas, u.9, 2094 Nagykovacs, Banya, (HU)

LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:

Greenwood, John David et al (56695), Graham Watt & Co. St. Botolph's House 7-9 St. Botolph's Road, Sevenoaks Kent TN13 3AJ, (GB)

PATENT (CC, No, Kind, Date): EP 1235144 A2 020828 (Basic)

APPLICATION (CC, No, Date): EP 2001310544 011218;

PRIORITY (CC, No, Date): US 258081 P 001222; US 925613 010809

DESIGNATED STATES: AT; BE; CH; CY; DE; DK; ES; FI; FR; GB; GR; IE; IT; LI; LU; MC; NL; PT; SE; TR

EXTENDED DESIGNATED STATES: AL; LT; LV; MK; RO; SI

INTERNATIONAL PATENT CLASS: G06F-009/44

ABSTRACT EP 1235144 A2

The present invention provides methods and system for building a computer program, such as a dynamically linked library, capable of recognizing graphical user interface objects in HTML applications. The program accepts HTML DOM structures as input and processes the DOM by 1) creating one or more tokens for each parsed DOM element, and 2) parsing the generated tokens according to an application specific grammar. The program outputs user-interface objects that correspond to the graphical elements and other items displayed in the web browser.

ABSTRACT WORD COUNT: 84

NOTE:

Figure number on first page: 2

LEGAL STATUS (Type, Pub Date, Kind, Text):

Application: 020828 A2 Published application without search report

LANGUAGE (Publication,Procedural,Application): English; English; English

FULLTEXT AVAILABILITY:

Available Text	Language	Update	Word Count
CLAIMS A	(English)	200235	565
SPEC A	(English)	200235	4303
Total word count - document A			4868
Total word count - document B			0
Total word count - documents A + B			4868

...SPECIFICATION dynamic structurally, that is, they can be changed by script interfaces such as JavaScript and VBScript that are embedded in the HTML text. This allows new HTML tags to be inserted, existing tags to be modified or removed as the scripts respond to user interactions.

In view of the foregoing, FIGURE 1 depicts an environment 10 in which the invention can be utilized. A digital data...

8/5,K/2 (Item 2 from file: 348)
DIALOG(R)File 348:EUROPEAN PATENTS
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01426242

Extending hypermedia documents by adding tagged attributes
Erweitern von hypermedialen Dokumenten durch gekennzeichnete Attribute
Extension de documents hypermedia par des attributs etiquetes

PATENT ASSIGNEE:

Caplin Systems Limited, (3166230), Mercury House, Triton Court, 14
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PATENT (CC, No, Kind, Date): EP 1204030 A1 020508 (Basic)

APPLICATION (CC, No, Date): EP 2000309703 001102;

DESIGNATED STATES: AT; BE; CH; CY; DE; DK; ES; FI; FR; GB; GR; IE; IT; LI;
LU; MC; NL; PT; SE; TR

EXTENDED DESIGNATED STATES: AL; LT; LV; MK; RO; SI

INTERNATIONAL PATENT CLASS: G06F-017/30

ABSTRACT EP 1204030 A1

Undefined tags and tag attributes are embedded in a web page written in HTML. The web page includes a script which interprets the undefined attributes to perform a predefined action. The undefined tag attributes can refer to elements of a data source such as a stock and the current value of the stock. The interpreted attributes are used to retrieve the stock and value of interest from a real-time data source, and to write the values into the web page, so that they are displayed in the form of a real-time data stream.

ABSTRACT WORD COUNT: 94

NOTE:

Figure number on first page: 7

LEGAL STATUS (Type, Pub Date, Kind, Text):

Application: 020508 A1 Published application with search report

Examination: 030108 A1 Date of request for examination: 20021107

LANGUAGE (Publication,Procedural,Application): English; English; English

FULLTEXT AVAILABILITY:

Available Text	Language	Update	Word Count
CLAIMS A	(English)	200219	742
SPEC A	(English)	200219	3403
Total word count - document A			4145
Total word count - document B			0
Total word count - documents A + B			4145

...SPECIFICATION is represented by the document object model shown in Figure 3.

Code Extract 1

All the content of an HTML document is represented in the **document object model**, including **tags** or attributes that the browser does not understand i.e. that are not part of the HTML specification or not supported by the browser being used. Such **tags** or attributes are also referred to herein as being undefined. When it comes across such **tags** or attributes, the browser **adds** them to the **document object model** but takes no further action. These **tags** or attributes are given meaning by means of a **script** that is included in the web page and runs within the client browser. The **script** identifies the **new tag** names and attributes and implements the actions specified by the **tags**. The HTML extract shown in Code Extract 2 below illustrates the use of a non-standard **tag**, also referred to herein as an extension **tag**. The extension **tag** EXTN(underscore) **TAG** (attrib1, attrib2), where attrib1 and attrib2 represent pre-defined attributes, is unknown to an HTML browser, which nevertheless stores the **tag** within a **document object model** structure shown schematically in Figure 4. Figure 4 also illustrates the storage of the **tag** attributes within the **document object model**.

Code Extract 2

The SCRIPT tag in the Code Extract 2 above directs the browser to import and execute the Javascript program stored at the...

8/5,K/3 (Item 1 from file: 349)

DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT

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00950377 **Image available**

ACTIVE ALT TAG IN HTML DOCUMENTS TO INCREASE THE ACCESSIBILITY TO USERS WITH VISUAL, AUDIO IMPAIRMENT

ETIQUETTE ALT ACTIVE DANS DES DOCUMENTS HTML PERMETTANT D'AUGMENTER L'ACCESSIBILITE D'UTILISATEURS PRESENTANT UNE DEFICIENCE VISUELLE OU AUDITIVE

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Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):

Patent: WO 200284523 A2 20021024 (WO 0284523)

Application: WO 2002GB641 20020214 (PCT/WO GB0200641)

Priority Application: US 2001833410 20010412

Designated States: AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY BZ CA CH CN CO CR CU CZ DE DK DM DZ EC EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NO NZ OM PH PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TN TR TT TZ UA UG UZ VN YU ZA ZM ZW

(EP) AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE TR

(OA) BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN GQ GW ML MR NE SN TD TG

(AP) GH GM KE LS MW MZ SD SL SZ TZ UG ZM ZW

(EA) AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM

Main International Patent Class: G06F-017/30

Publication Language: English

Filing Language: English

Fulltext Availability:

Detailed Description

Claims

Fulltext Word Count: 3975

English Abstract

A method, program and system for providing access to alternate formats within an electronic document are provided. The invention comprises parsing a web page and creating a document object model (DOM), and then parsing the alternate format attribute of an image element within the DOM. The browser then displays the web page containing an image (or images) according to the default settings of the browser. A user interface is specified which allows the user to select alternate formats for the default image. This user interface may be in the form of a pop up menu that is presented to the user in response to an input command, such as a right mouse click on the default image. The user can then select an alternate format which replaces the original image in the web page. Alternate formats may include text, audio, or tactile formats.

French Abstract

L'invention concerne un procede, un programme et un systeme permettant d'accéder a des formats secondaires dans un document électronique. Ladite invention consiste a analyser une page Web et a créer un modele d'objet de document (DOM), puis a analyser l'attribut du format secondaire dans

un element d'image du DOM. Puis le navigateur affiche la page Web contenant au moins une image en fonction des reglages implicites dudit navigateur. Une interface utilisateur permettant a l'utilisateur de selectionner des formats secondaires pour l'image implicite est specifiee. Cette interface peut se presenter sous la forme d'un menu incruste presente a l'utilisateur en reponse a une commande d'entree, telle qu'un clic de souris a droite sur l'image implicite. L'utilisateur peut ensuite selectionner un format secondaire pour remplacer l'image originale de la page Web. Les formats secondaires peuvent comprendre des formats texte, audio, ou tactiles.

Legal Status (Type, Date, Text)

Publication 20021024 A2 Without international search report and to be republished upon receipt of that report.

Examination 20021121 Request for preliminary examination prior to end of 19th month from priority date

Fulltext Availability:

Detailed Description

Detailed Description

... or by any other means by which options and menus are usually accessed.

Referring to Figure 7, a flowchart illustrating the use of active ALT tags is depicted in accordance with the present invention. using the

DOM from Figure 5, the browser is configured to parse the ALT attribute 505 of the HTML image element 503 (step 701). A user interface is...

...based User Interface Language (XUL) (step 702). Open source browser windows are often designed in XUL, which uses HTML/Cascading Style Sheets (CSS) and the DOM. Commands and actions for the windows are handled mostly with Javascript. Because ...source. instead it is loaded at runtime, enabling programmers to tweak the interface without having to recompile the source code. An example of a XUL script to add a pull down menu is as follows.

```
<window>
<menubar>
<menu name= "formats">
<menuitem name= "depth map" onclick= "displaydepthmapo"/>
<menuitem name= "intensity map" onclick= I'displayintensitymapoll...
```

8/5,K/4 (Item 2 from file: 349)

DIALOG(R) File 349:PCT FULLTEXT

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00925719 **Image available**

SYSTEM FOR PROVIDING SERVICES AND VIRTUAL PROGRAMMING INTERFACE

SYSTEME DE FOURNITURE DE SERVICES ET INTERFACE DE PROGRAMMATION VIRTUELLE

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, DK,

Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):

Patent: WO 200259803 A1 20020801 (WO 0259803)

Application: WO 2001DK60 20010126 (PCT/WO DK0100060)

Priority Application: WO 2001DK60 20010126

Designated States: AE AG AL AM AT (utility model) AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY BZ

CA CH CN CR CU CZ (utility model) DE (utility model) DK DM DZ EE (utility
model) ES FI (utility model) GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP

KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD
SE SG SI SK (utility model) SL TJ TM TR TT TZ UA UG US UZ VN YU ZA ZW
(EP) AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE TR
(OA) BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN GW ML MR NE SN TD TG
(AP) GH GM KE LS MW MZ SD SL SZ TZ UG ZW
(EA) AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM

Main International Patent Class: G06F-017/60

International Patent Class: G06F-011/00; G06F-009/44; H04L-012/26

Publication Language: English

Filing Language: English

Fulltext Availability:

Detailed Description

Claims

Fulltext Word Count: 13994

English Abstract

The invention relates to a system for providing customer requested services relating to - for instance - security, monitoring and/or data acquisition in relation to a data processing device and/or a data network (Target 1 - Target k) of a customer, wherein one or more of a plurality of tests are selected to be executed in relation to said data processing device and/or a data network (Target 1 - Target k), said selection (201; 202; 203; 210) of one or more tests are excuted from a server (TSMADARS -server) which is connectable to said data processing devices and/or data network (Target 1 - Target k) via a communication network (140), and wherein data representing results of said selection of tests may be accessed by the customer via a communication network and/or transmitted to said customer. Hereby the customer or user will have the advantage that it will not be necessary to install/download special testing software on the data processing equipment in question. Thus, problems in relation to the execution of such testing software as well as problems concerning the acquisition of the test results and the analysis of such results may be avoided. Further, as it often will be advantageously to utilize two or more different types or makes of testing software applications/systems, the need to invest in a multitude of testing software applications will be avoided by the invention. Similarly, expenses and labour involved in updating such testing software and/or purchasing new software as the already purchased versions become outdated or obsolete will be avoided.

French Abstract

La presente invention concerne un systeme de fourniture de services demandes par un client se rapportant -par exemple- a la securite, a la surveillance et/ou a l'acquisition de donnees en liaison avec un dispositif de traitement de donnees et/ou un reseau de donnees (Cible 1-Cible k) d'un client, dans lequel un ou plusieurs tests existants sont selectionnes pour etre executes en liaison avec ledit dispositif de traitement de donnees et/ou un reseau de donnees (Cible 1-Cible k), ladite selection (201; 202; 203; 210) d'un ou de plusieurs test etant effectuee par un serveur (serveur TSMADARS) qui peut etre connecte aux dispositifs de traitement de donnees et/ou au reseau de donnees (Cible 1 - Cible k) via un reseau de communication (140), lesdites donnees representant les resultats pouvant etre obtenues par un client qui y accede par l'intermediaire d'un reseau de communication ou bien ces donnees pouvant etre transmises au client. De cette maniere, le client ou l'utilisateur beneficie du fait qu'il n'est pas necessaire pour lui d'installer/telecharger des logiciels de test specifiques sur le materiel de traitement de donnees concerne. On evite ainsi les problemes lies a l'execution de tels logiciels de test ainsi que les problemes lies a l'acquisition des resultats de test et a l'analyse de ces memes resultats. En outre, etant donne qu'il est souvent judicieux d'utiliser au moins deux types ou structures differents d'applications/systemes de logiciels de test, cette invention evite de devoir investir dans une multitude d'applications de logiciels de test. De meme, cette invention evite les depenses et le travail necessaires pour actualiser ces logiciels de test et/ou pour acheter de nouveaux logiciels lorsque les versions deja achetees deviennent depassees ou obsoletes.

Legal Status (Type, Date, Text)

Publication 20020801 A1 With international search report.
Examination 20021219 Request for preliminary examination prior to end of
19th month from priority date

Fulltext Availability:
Claims

Claim

... order to achieve an execution of such a software application, the operations, e.g. manually and sequentially performed operations, have to be transformed to a **script** or the like, which directly may be executed by a computer controlled system. Such a **script** may then be **inserted** in or preferably referred to in the customer test suite files 201 - 210 (fig. 2). For example, instead of indicating a **tag** in the field 222 identifying the test software application, a reference to such a **script** may be **inserted** instead. An advantageous feature of the invention and a important part of the system according to the invention, by means of which it is possible to create such customer dedicated **scripts**, will be described in further detail in the following. Fig 3 illustrates the basic principle of one preferred embodiment of the invention. When dealing with

...software application may be performed by means of a virtual API editor (VAPI) 302, and the recorded operation is mapped into a virtual input device **script** (VIDS.) 303

The virtual input device **script** may be established in many different ways within the scope of the invention, e.g. by a specific recording of the operation or by means...

...VIDS 303. Preferably, the virtual API editor should facilitate a combination of a recording and manually inserted input devices operations. Subsequently, the virtual input device **script**, VIDS 303 may run the associated software application (APP) 304 at a given time or if certain predefined criteria are fulfilled, and the software application may generate an output (APPO) 305 accordingly. Typically, a virtual input device **script**, VIDS 303, capable of running one software application may be combined with virtual input device **script**, VIDS 303 running other software applications. Moreover, they may be combined with API code established for running software applications already having an API. Hence, software...

...running a selected application (SA) 401, e.g. a war dialing software application, via the software application user interface 402 by means of a VIDS **script** 303. As illustrated in fig. 5, a VAPI 302 may run a bundle of software applications (SALSAN) 501 - 507 by means of different individual **scripts** as a traditional API **scripts** running of one or several software applications. The result of the batch mode running of the software application may be exported to one common database API or an established virtual input device **script** (VIDS) 303 as well. A possible establishing of a virtual input device **script** (VIDS) 303 according to one embodiment of the invention will now be described in detail with reference to fig. 6. Fig. 6 illustrates a standard...

...of input devices: a keyboard 603 and a mouse 604 via a user interface 605. According to the illustrated embodiment the desired virtual input device **script**, (VIDS) 303, is established by means of a Virtual API editor (VAPIE) 606. The illustrated VAPIE 606, which obviously may be established in several other...

...the purpose of establishing the reference position of the graphical user interface 605 of a selected application with respect to the established virtual input device **script**. Such establishment may be performed manually or automatically within the scope. A simple mapping may e.g. be a mouse XY inputting of at least...

...is opened for execution. Finally, the editor comprises a virtual input device listing area, (VIDSL) 610, containing the recorded and manually inputted virtual input device **script**, VIDS 303. The **script** may be edited on a traditional text-editor basis, and the virtual input device

listing area, (VIDSL) 610, may comprise an associated syntax checking algorithm. The content of a virtual input device listing area, VIDSL 610 may typically comprise a listing or a representation the established virtual input device **script** VIDS 303 supplemented by suitable explanations, labeling facilities and syntax checks. The illustrated control facilitates an advantageous establishment of the desired virtual input device **script** VIDS 303. A segment illustrative bar 611 is provided for illustrating what segments of the VIDS 303 are presently listed in the virtual...

...device action, such as a mouse, right/left clicking, double-clicking or for instance a keyboard "return" command. An example of a virtual input device **script** VIDS 303 monitored in the virtual input device listing area, VIDSL 610 may e.g. be a code:

is followed by non-executable descriptive text)

XY defining of the position and size of the selected application SA

by mouse insertion of two opposite corner reference points

The POS- **tag** establishes that the next two left-clicks defines

the area of the selected application.

<POS>

XOYO=12@ 12

<L-CLICK>

End of segment 1

X2Y2=650, 650

<L-CLICK>

End of segment 2

#Now, the input **script** may begin

Select a pull-down menu by moving the position of a XY defining

X3Y=12@ 600

<L-CLICK>

End of segment 3

The...

...basis or segment basis. Moreover, the control bar comprises means for defining certain standard operations, such as the above listed <POS> or <IP>. These standard " **tags** " are associated to a certain predefined meaning, e.g. <IP> defining an IP-address. This defining of input values associated to the established VIDS 303...

...exchange of key values such as IP-addresses, once a first VIDS 303 associated to a selected software application has been established. Thereby, a VIDS **script** associated ...303 illustrated in the virtual input device listing area, VIDSL 610 should be scrolled simultaneously, thereby illustrating the current position in the virtual input device **script** VIDS 303. Fig. 6b illustrates a variant mode of the above-described editor in which the VAPI editor 606 operates in a cascade mode, thereby...

...lacking an API. The reverse engineered code may be mapped together with a roadmap file defining the necessary input fields e.g. according to a **DOM** (**Document Object Model**) -tree representation of the reverse engineered software application. The input fields should typically be all the fields needed to be set/filled-in in order...to the network responsible and to the TSMADARS operators. According to a fourth embodiment of applicable UBA's within the scope of the invention, a **Macro** -Log User Behavior Agent, MLUBA, is established. Basically, the MLUBA's operates in the same way as the LUBA's, with the exception that these agents are adapted for detecting whether user behavior is deviating from the expected on a long-term basis. Thus a **Macro** -Log User Behavior Agent, MLUBA reports if incidents, e.g. detected for example by the Log User Behavior Agents, are repeated over a long period...

8/5,K/5 (Item 3 from file: 349)

DIALOG(R) File 349:PCT FULLTEXT

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00904169

**EXTENDING HYPERMEDIA DOCUMENTS BY ADDING TAGGED ATTRIBUTES
EXTENSION D'HYPERDOCUMENTS**

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London EC1A 7DH, GB,

Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):

Patent: WO 200237205 A2-A3 20020510 (WO 0237205)

Application: WO 2001GB4861 20011102 (PCT/WO GB0104861)

Priority Application: EP 2000309703 20001102

Designated States: AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY BZ CA CH CN CO CR CU

CZ DE DK DM DZ EC EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP

KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NO NZ PH PL PT RO RU

SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT TZ UA UG US UZ VN YU ZA ZW

(EP) AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE TR

(OA) BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN GQ GW ML MR NE SN TD TG

(AP) GH GM KE LS MW MZ SD SL SZ TZ UG ZW

(EA) AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM

Main International Patent Class: G06F-017/30

Publication Language: English

Filing Language: English

Fulltext Availability:

Detailed Description

Claims

Fulltext Word Count: 4924

English Abstract

Undefined tags and tag attributes are embedded in a web page written in HTML. The web page includes a script which interprets the undefined attributes to perform a predefined action. The undefined tag attributes can refer to elements of a data source such as a stock and the current value of the stock. The interpreted attributes are used to retrieve the stock and value of interest from a real-time data source, and to write the values into the web page, so that they are displayed in the form of a real-time data stream.

French Abstract

La presente invention concerne des etiquettes non definies et des attributs etiquettes qui sont incorpores dans une page Web ecrite en HTML. La page Web comprend une macro-instruction qui interprete les attributs non definis de maniere a executer une action predefinie. Les attributs etiquettes non definis peuvent se referer a des elements d'une source de donnees tels qu'un stock et la valeur courante du stock. Les attributs interpretes sont utilises pour recuperer le stock et la valeur d'interet a partir d'une source de donnees temps reel, et d'ecrire lesdites valeurs dans la page Web, de sorte qu'elles sont affichees sous la forme d'un train de donnees en temps reel.

Legal Status (Type, Date, Text)

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Republication 20020718 A3 With international search report.

Examination 20021128 Request for preliminary examination prior to end of
19th month from priority date

Fulltext Availability:

Detailed Description

Detailed Description

... that the browser does not understand i.e. that are not part of the
HTML specification or not supported by the browser being used.

Such **tags** or attributes are also referred to herein as being undefined. When it comes across such **tags** or attributes, the browser **adds** them to the **document object model** but takes no further action. These **tags** or attributes are given meaning by means of a **script** that is included in the web page and runs within the client browser. The **script** identifies the **new tag** names and attributes and implements the actions specified by the **tags**. The HTML extract shown in Code Extract 2 below illustrates the use of a non-standard **tag**, also referred to herein as an extension **tag**.

- The extension tag EXTN TAG (attrib1, attrib2), where attrib1 and attrib2 represent pre-defined attributes, is unknown to

8/5,K/9 (Item 7 from file: 349)
DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT
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00762407 **Image available**

SYSTEM AND METHOD FOR MONITORING USER INTERACTION WITH WEB PAGES
SYSTEME ET METHODE DE SURVEILLANCE D'INTERACTION UTILISATEUR AVEC DES PAGES
WEB

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Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):

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Priority Application: US 99137788 19990603; US 99139915 19990617

Designated States: AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CR CU CZ DE
DK DM DZ EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC
LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI
SK SL TJ TM TR TT TZ UA UG US UZ VN YU ZA ZW
(EP) AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE
(OA) BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN GW ML MR NE SN TD TG
(AP) GH GM KE LS MW MZ SD SL SZ TZ UG ZW
(EA) AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM

Main International Patent Class: G06F-017/30

Publication Language: English

Filing Language: English

Fulltext Availability:

Detailed Description
Claims

Fulltext Word Count: 49601

English Abstract

A system for monitoring usage of an electronic device is disclosed herein. A client component installed in a client device is operative to monitor usage of the client device in accordance with a monitoring profile, and to generate corresponding usage data. The monitoring profile typically includes information specifying which application programs, and which features of such application programs, installed on the client device are to be monitored by the client component. A server component, installed on a server device in communication with the client device, provides the monitoring profile to the client device and receives the

usage data from the client device. The system may also include a data management component disposed to store the monitoring profile and to store the usage data provided to the server device. A data analysis component determines usage statistics associated with application programs installed on the client device based upon the usage data. The usage statistics may include measurements of usage time, number of uses, and sequence of usage of specified ones of the application programs.

French Abstract

Cette invention a trait a un systeme de surveillance de l'utilisation d'un ordinateur. Un composant client installe dans une unite client sert a surveiller l'utilisation de l'unite client conformement a un profil de surveillance et a produire des donnees d'utilisation correspondantes. Le profil de surveillance comporte, generalement, une information precisant quels programmes d'application et quels mecanismes de ces programmes d'application, installes dans le dispositif client doivent faire l'objet d'une surveillance de la part du composant client. Un serveur installe dans une unite serveur, en communication avec l'unite client, fournit le profil de surveillance a celle-ci et recoit les donnees d'utilisation en emanant. Le systeme peut egalement comporter une unite de gestion de donnees concue pour stocker le profil de surveillance et les donnees d'utilisation fournies a l'unite serveur. Une unite d'analyse de donnees determine des statistiques d'utilisation en association avec les programmes d'application installes dans l'unite client et reposant sur les donnees d'utilisation. Parmi ces statistiques d'utilisation, figurent des mesures du temps d'utilisation, le nombre d'utilisations et une sequence d'utilisation des programmes d'application precises.

Legal Status (Type, Date, Text)

Publication 20001214 A1 With international search report.

Publication 20001214 A1 Before the expiration of the time limit for amending the claims and to be republished in the event of receipt of amendments.

Examination 20010503 Request for preliminary examination prior to end of 19th month from priority date

Fulltext Availability:

Detailed Description

Detailed Description

... can be accessed by simply including a script within the HTML or via a Java Applet or Active-X Control. To capture the events requires adding specific attributes to HTML tags to tell the browser what JavaScript function should be called. Event handling within the DOM is discussed in detail in the following section.

105

Table XXXX

JavaScript Web Object Model

W Thb; AdM; ablatiI area;:of the bdiI th dfit...

8/5,K/10 (Item 8 from file: 349)

DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT

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00739251 **Image available**

METHOD FOR MARKETING AND SELLING THAT MAY CONTAIN A MEMBERSHIP BUYING OPPORTUNITY

PROCEDE DE COMMERCIALISATION ET DE VENTE POUVANT INCLURE UN GROUPEMENT D'ACHATS EN COMMUN

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(Residence), US (Nationality), (For all designated states except: US)

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Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):

Patent: WO 200052617 A1 20000908 (WO 0052617)
Application: WO 2000US5073 20000229 (PCT/WO US0005073)
Priority Application: US 99122385 19990302; US 99126493 19990325; US
2000515861 20000229

Designated States: AE AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CR CU CZ DE DK

DM EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR
LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ
TM TR TT TZ UA UG US UZ VN YU ZA ZW

(EP) AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE

(OA) BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN GW ML MR NE SN TD TG

(AP) GH GM KE LS MW SD SL SZ TZ UG ZW

(EA) AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM

Main International Patent Class: G06F-017/60

Publication Language: English

Filing Language: English

Fulltext Availability:

Detailed Description

Claims

Fulltext Word Count: 44003

English Abstract

The present invention relates to the combination of a marketing business with a membership buying opportunity. The present invention is also directed to a system and method for combining a marketing business with a membership buying opportunity, so that Independent Business Owners (10) participating in the marketing plan can introduce customers to a membership buying opportunity and earn bonuses or commissions based on the purchases by those members, while Members (30) in the buying opportunity can consume products or, at their option, qualify to become Independent Business Owners (10).

French Abstract

La presente invention associe les caracteristiques d'une societe de commercialisation a celles d'un groupement d'achats en commun. La presente invention concerne egalement un systeme et un procede permettant d'associer les caracteristiques d'une societe de commercialisation a celles d'un groupement d'achats en commun, de sorte que des chefs d'entreprise independants (10) participant a cette strategie de commercialisation peuvent faire adherer de nouveaux clients a leur groupement d'achats en commun et donc se voir gratifier d'un bonus ou d'une commission en fonction des achats effectues par ces nouveaux membres, les autres membres (30) dudit groupement d'achats en commun pouvant consommer les produits ou, le cas echeant, remplir les conditions

pour devenir chefs d'entreprise independants (10).

Legal Status (Type, Date, Text)

Publication 20000908 A1 With international search report.

Publication 20000908 A1 Before the expiration of the time limit for amending the claims and to be republished in the event of the receipt of amendments.

Examination 20010419 Request for preliminary examination prior to end of 19th month from priority date

Correction 20010913 Corrections of entry in Section 1: under (30) replace "Not furnished" by "09/515,861"

Republication 20010913 A1 With international search report.

Correction 20010913 Corrections of entry in Section 1:

Correction 20020620 Corrected version of Pamphlet: pages 1/44-44/44, drawings, replaced by new pages 1/44-44/44; due to late transmittal by the receiving Office

Republication 20020620 A1 With international search report.

Fulltext Availability:

Detailed Description

Detailed Description

... clients and servers to communicate within the same computer (running a Windows® 95, 98, or NT system).

15

DHTML-dynamic HTML

Specific enhancements to HTML **tags** that allow Web pages to function more like regular software. For example, fonts could be changed or images could be selected without having to jump to another page. Dynamic HTML (DHTML) is based on the Document Object Model (DOM) interface that allows HTML **tags** to be dynamically **changed** via **JavaScript**®, a trademark of Sun Microsystems, Inc., Mountain View, CA, or some other **scripting** language. Netscape® Communicator and Microsoft Internet Explorer 4.0 use different methods to implement DHTML. Netscape® is a registered trademark of Netscape Communications Corporation, Mountain...

8/5,K/12 (Item 10 from file: 349)

DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT

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00452686 **Image available**

BROWSER USER INTERFACE FOR INTERNET TELEPHONY APPLICATION

INTERFACE EXPLORATEUR UTILISATEUR POUR STATION DE TRAVAIL CLIENT

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GILLIS W James Jr,
CAMBRAY John,
SMITH B Scott,

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Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):

Patent: WO 9843150 A2 19981001

Application: WO 98US5990 19980326 (PCT/WO US9805990)

Priority Application: US 9742063 19970326

Designated States: AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CU CZ DE DK EE ES

FI GB GE GH GM GW HU ID IL IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MD

MG MK MN MW MX NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT UA UG US

UZ VN YU ZW GH GM KE LS MW SD SZ UG ZW AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM AT BE

CH DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN ML
MR NE SN TD TG

Main International Patent Class: H01J-013/00

Publication Language: English

Fulltext Availability:

Detailed Description

Claims

Fulltext Word Count: 46725

English Abstract

A client workstation (12) including: a web browser for use as a user interface to an application such as telephony application; a script wizard for allowing a user to generate objects to handle such applications; an object to handle communication between the client workstation (12) and a server (18); a memory (58) for storing persistent data; a proxy server (30) to facilitate access to external data sources (36); and means to display (14) data from multiple sources simultaneously on one web page.

French Abstract

Une station de travail client a explorateur web recoit des informations de l'explorateur web et affiche les informations de l'explorateur web en un format explorateur de page web. Les informations de l'explorateur web peuvent comprendre des informations d'application essentielles a l'exploitation, lesquelles sont affichees et utilisees de maniere interactive de maniere a executer une application essentielle a l'exploitation a partir de la station de travail du client. L'application essentielle a l'exploitation peut comprendre une application de telephonie. La station de travail de l'agent peut comprendre un outil de programmation de langage de scripts permettant a l'utilisateur de produire des objets actifs non "proprietaires" aux normes de l'industrie destines a traiter une ou plusieurs applications. La station de travail peut egalement comprendre au moins un objet actif de connexion a l'ordinateur central destine a traiter un echange d'informations entre la station de travail du client a explorateur web et un ordinateur central. Les donnees remanentes utilisees par la station de travail du client peuvent etre stockees dans ladite station de travail afin d'etre reutilisees ulterieurement sans acces a l'ordinateur serveur. La station de travail du client peut executer un code HTML pouvant etre genere dans la station de travail du client pour commander une application au moyen de ladite station de travail. La station de travail du client peut egalement comprendre des informations en code machine basees sur l'explorateur web destinees a fournir une ou plusieurs pages de script pouvant etre rapportees et appelees de maniere logique une apres l'autre, sur la base d'une reponse a texte de message predetermine sur une page de script precedente. La station de travail du client peut etre couplee a un ordinateur serveur comprenant au moins un serveur mandataire. Le serveur mandataire facilite l'accès de l'ordinateur serveur a des donnees exterieures. Des donnees provenant de sources multiples peuvent etre demandees par l'ordinateur serveur et affichees, d'une maniere generale, simultanement sur une page web de la station de travail du client a explorateur web.

Fulltext Availability:

Claims

Claim

... The applets will be installed on a custom portion of the admin frame in the agent BUI. The web pages can access these applets via **javascript** . And all would support the same methods.

getData(tablename,fieldname)

setData(tablename,fieldname,value)

Conversion to and from string will be implied for all data...

...The objects will be installed on a custom portion of the admin frame in the agent BUI. The web pages can access these objects via **Javascript** . They will support the methods:

getData(tablename,fieldname)

The Supervisor Console builder will generate HTML pages containing applet **tags** to call the desired applets. Due to the implementation under PowerBuilder, each applet will be passed a single parameter, param1, containing a series of name...IFC). Symantec Visual Cafe Pro - next release will support development of JavaBeans components. Borland JBuilder - next release will support development of JavaBeans components. Netscape Visual **JavaScript** is in early preview but will be released by the end of '97. It is a graphical builder tool that allows users to assemble applications...

...without writing code.

Issues

Complete library of applets not determined. Java API 1.1 and JavaBeans architecture not currently supported by browsers (Netscape, Microsoft). Visual **JavaScript** not released until late 1997.

Getting Started

.Getting Started

About LYRICall

LYRICall is a Windows 95-based tool for creating, designing, and manipulating call center **scripts** and **script** pages for use with the UNISON call

center system. Users of Windows 95 will readily recognize many of LYRICall's most useful features, such as wizards, explorers, and right-click functionality.

What's a **Script** ?

A **script** is a set of **script** pages which define how a telephone contact is handled by call center agents. **Scripts** are tied to applications (sometimes referred to as TACs), such as telemarketing applications, customer service applications, and collections applications. Using a Windows 95 analogy, a **script** is similar to a folder, while **script**

pages are similar to the files you place in the folder

What's a **Script** Page?

A **script** page is the actual screen a call center agent views in a browser

when handling a telephone contact. **Script** pages are used to cue your agents (to tell them what to say when dealing with customers, etc.), place orders, disseminate information, and input information into databases. **Script** pages are often arranged using a logical branch structure, where a decision made on one page determines what happens next. In the UNISON/LYRICall environment, a **script** page is roughly the equivalent

of a typical page on the World Wide Web. Like web pages, **script** pages are written in HTML (HyperText Markup Language). However, thanks to the LYRICall wizards, you do not have to be fluent in HTML to create **script** pages with LYRICall.

Getting Started

With LYRICall, you can place the following common HTML elements on your **script** page

- Java Applets
- Pictures
- Headers
- Static Text
- Buttons
- Rich Text Paragraphs
- Hyperlinks
- Text Boxes
- Text Areas
- Check Boxes
- Radio Buttons
- List Boxes
- Object Tables
- Horizontal Rules

Functions and Databases

You may also use LYRICall to work with functions and manipulate databases. Functions are dynamic interfaces which make the **script** pages you create with LYRICall interactive, allowing your agents to run Java programs, process math functions, and interact with databases.

The LYRICall Host Connectivity Wizard is a tool that provides users with

a simple graphic user interface to probe existing data sources and choose which fields should be available for **scripts** . Users can also use the Host Connectivity Wizard to designate access levels for certain datafields.

Getting Started

Standalone Mode

You may use LYRICall without being...

...mb-@

:P

10ther Address OrderEn FeedBack

j5hipmen Product Main

te

The LYRICall workspace is made up of five basic elements:

Pullclown menus (File, Edit, View, **Insert** , Tools, Window, Help)

FrameBar

SheetBar

Script Explorer window

Scriptpage View window

/Ckll@

Getting Started

The following will help familiarize you with the elements of the

10/5,K/1 (Item 1 from file: 348)
DIALOG(R)File 348:EUROPEAN PATENTS
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01382779

Method for global data and information transmission from directories and a language-image-synthesis processor for same
Verfahren zur Übertragung von globalen Daten und Informationen von Verzeichnissen und ein Sprach-Bild-Synthese Prozessor dafür
Procede pour la transmission de donnees et d'informations globales et processeur pour la synthese d'images et de langage pour un tel procede
PATENT ASSIGNEE:

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PATENT (CC, No, Kind, Date): EP 1174802 A2 020123 (Basic)
EP 1174802 A3 020130

APPLICATION (CC, No, Date): EP 2001101069 010309;

PRIORITY (CC, No, Date): DE 10030770 000623

DESIGNATED STATES: AT; BE; CH; CY; DE; DK; ES; FI; FR; GB; GR; IE; IT; LI;
LU; MC; NL; PT; SE; TR

EXTENDED DESIGNATED STATES: AL; LT; LV; MK; RO; SI

INTERNATIONAL PATENT CLASS: G06F-017/30

ABSTRACT EP 1174802 A3

A method for global data and information transmission from directories that are accessible online is provided, in particular for databases classified according to type of business or industry that can be accessed by way of local portals. The method comprises the erection of at least one central or several internally connected network communicators, on which access and translation programs are installed in order to translate incoming inquiries into a common language intrinsic to the system. Thereafter a system-integrated coordination of inquiries and data contents by access to the directories accessible online is carried out by means of the translation programs. Data and items of information are structured and/or translated according to requirements and to the language of the inquiring user or network participant. The data and items of information are then transmitted to the inquiring user or network participant.

ABSTRACT WORD COUNT: 140

NOTE:

Figure number on first page: 1

LEGAL STATUS (Type, Pub Date, Kind, Text):

Application: 020123 A2 Published application without search report
Search Report: 020130 A3 Separate publication of the search report
Examination: 021002 A2 Date of request for examination: 20020730
Examination: 021113 A2 Date of dispatch of the first examination report: 20020926

LANGUAGE (Publication,Procedural,Application): English; English; English

FULLTEXT AVAILABILITY:

Available Text	Language	Update	Word Count
CLAIMS A	(English)	200204	614
SPEC A	(English)	200204	5788
Total word count - document A			6402
Total word count - document B			0
Total word count - documents A + B			6402

..SPECIFICATION the tags. Thus the items of information can be made available for further machine-processing in the sense of the invention. That is, here all **tags** and their contents, together with their mutual relations, are defined as objects and represented in an object hierarchy that can be accessed. The objects associated with a document are accessible, for example, with Java, **JavaScript** or ActiveX. One possible application of the **DOM** would be an automatic production of an index. Another substantial advantage of the global language is the improved support of the further transmission of information...

10/5,K/2 (Item 1 from file: 349)
DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT
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00929796 **Image available**

A METHOD AND APPARATUS FOR REFORMATTING OF CONTENT FIR DISPLAY ON INTERACTIVE TELEVISION
PROCEDE ET SYSTEME DE REFORMATAGE D'UN CONTENU DESTINE A ETRE AFFICHE SUR UNE TELEVISION INTERACTIVE

Patent Applicant/Assignee:

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Legal Representative:

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Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):

Patent: WO 200263878 A2-A3 20020815 (WO 0263878)

Application: WO 2002US2664 20020201 (PCT/WO US0202664)

Priority Application: US 2001265986 20010202; US 2001266210 20010202; US
2001267876 20010209; US 2001269261 20010215; US 2001279543 20010328

Designated States: AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY BZ CA CH CN CO CR CU

CZ DE DK DM DZ EC EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP

KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NO NZ OM PH PL PT RO

RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TN TR TT TZ UA UG UZ VN YU ZA ZM ZW

(EP) AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE TR

(OA) BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN GQ GW ML MR NE SN TD TG

(AP) GH GM KE LS MW MZ SD SL SZ TZ UG ZM ZW

(EA) AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM

Main International Patent Class: H04N-007/16

International Patent Class: G06F-017/30; H04N-007/173

Publication Language: English

Filing Language: English

Fulltext Availability:

Detailed Description

Claims

Fulltext Word Count: 14978

English Abstract

A method and apparatus for presenting a variety of content from a multitude of sources broadcast from a head end server to a client device. The broadcast content comprises HTML input from broadcast, cache, the internet or other sources is processed by a lay out engine for image positioning to avoid overlapping and shaped for appearance on a client device. The image is transferred to a client device in a client compatible code for presentation to a user on a client device.

French Abstract

L'invention concerne un procede et un systeme qui permettent de presenter une profusion de contenus provenant de plusieurs sources radiodiffusees, d'un serveur tete de ligne vers un dispositif client. Le contenu radiodiffuse, constitue d'une entree HTML provenant d'une radiodiffusion, d'une antememoire, d'Internet ou d'autres sources, est traite par un moteur de presentation pour le positionnement de l'image afin d'eviter le chevauchement, puis dimensionne pour apparaitre dans un dispositif client. L'image est transferee vers un dispositif client, au moyen d'un

• code reconnaissant le client, pour être présentée à un usager dans un dispositif client.

Legal Status (Type, Date, Text)

Publication 20020815 A2 Without international search report and to be republished upon receipt of that report.

Search Rpt 20021205 Late publication of international search report

Republication 20021205 A3 With international search report.

Examination 20030116 Request for preliminary examination prior to end of 19th month from priority date

Fulltext Availability:

Detailed Description

Detailed Description

... and

Fonts; Animation (GIF), Binary (to be used by third party gadgets), CLUT (Fixed for an entire email) and dynamic control anywhere.

H20 supports special **tags** comprising: AN control, channel control; on screen display (OSD) control; and Triggers. H20 Supported W3C **tags** comprise: controlled positioning of graphical elements (x, y, z).

JavaScript libraries are provided comprising Math, DOM partial, and Date. The client

side of H20, H20C composes graphics assets in the client or STB. H20 enables updated display of a user viewed...elements; and a subset of JavaScript.

The present invention provides functionality that defines color map extension elements. The present invention provides functionality that defines client **tags** extension, supports a subset of CSS and limits CSS, mainly for viewing options for a client display, preferably a TV screen. The present invention supports...

...of CSS. Dynamic style is limited as a style change preferably is applied to only one node. This means that in order to query through DOM a property of the style of a particular element and expect it to return a valid value, the style property (e.g., style= color: red) is explicitly 1 8

specified for the element inside an inline style, or explicitly created in a **JavaScript** code in order for a PC emulation to behave similarly.

The present invention supports top, bottom, left, right absolute positioning styles, but preferably does not...

10/5,K/3 (Item 2 from file: 349)

DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT

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00929435 **Image available**

A METHOD AND APPARATUS COMPILATION OF AN INTERPRETATIVE LANGUAGE FOR INTERACTIVE TELEVISION

PROCEDE ET APPAREIL DE COMPILATION DE LANGAGE INTERPRETATIF POUR ENVIRONNEMENT DE TELEVISION INTERACTIVE

Patent Applicant/Assignee:

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Legal Representative:

ROEBUCK G Michael (agent), Madan, Mossman & Sriram, P.C., 2603 Augusta, Suite 700, Houston, TX 77057, US,

Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):

Patent: WO 200263471 A2 20020815 (WO 0263471)

Application: WO 2002US2663 20020201 (PCT/WO US0202663)

Priority Application: US 2001265986 20010202; US 2001266210 20010202; US 2001267876 20010209; US 2001269261 20010215; US 2001279543 20010328

Designated States: AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY BZ CA CH CN CO CR CU

· CZ DE DK DM DZ EC EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP
KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NO NZ OM PH PL PT RO
RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TN TR TT TZ UA UG UZ VN YU ZA ZM ZW
(EP) AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE TR
(OA) BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN GQ GW ML MR NE SN TD TG
(AP) GH GM KE LS MW MZ SD SL SZ TZ UG ZM ZW
(EA) AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM

Main International Patent Class: G06F-009/45

International Patent Class: G06F-009/445

Publication Language: English

Filing Language: English

Fulltext Availability:

Detailed Description

Claims

Fulltext Word Count: 14028

English Abstract

A method and apparatus for extracting and compiling an interpretative language to implement functions such as those written as a script embedded in a HTML page in an interactive television environment. HTML pages are received from both broadcast and online. The compiler runs on a server. The compiled scripts run faster and require less processing power to execute. The compiler runs on a server. The scripts are extracted from HTML representing content stored at the server. The compiled script code is then transmitted from the server to a client device, through broadcast or online, for execution during content display at the client device. The compiled scripts run faster, require less processing power to execute, and run on client devices that do not have the interpreter for that language.

French Abstract

L'invention concerne un procede et un appareil permettant d'extraire et de compiler un langage interpretatif afin de mettre en oeuvre des fonctions telles que celles ecrites sous forme de script incorpore dans une page HTML dans un environnement de television interactive. Lesdits scripts HTML sont transmis a la fois par diffusion ou en ligne. Un compilateur s'execute sur un serveur. Les scripts compiles s'executent plus rapidement et requierent moins de puissance de traitement pour leur execution. Lesdits scripts sont extraits d'un contenu representant HTML stocke au niveau du serveur. Le code du script compile est ensuite transmis du serveur a un dispositif client par diffusion ou en ligne pour execution pendant l'affichage du contenu au niveau du dispositif client. Les scripts compiles s'executent plus rapidement et requierent moins de puissance de traitement pour leur execution, et s'executent sur des dispositifs client ne possedant pas d'interpreteur pour ledit langage.

Legal Status (Type, Date, Text)

Publication 20020815 A2 Without international search report and to be republished upon receipt of that report.

Examination 20021212 Request for preliminary examination prior to end of 19th month from priority date

Fulltext Availability:

Detailed Description

Detailed Description

... GIF picture, or JPEG images, etc. To make it expandable, H20 provides function to "plug-in" and run new third party filters.

H20 supports special **tags** comprising: AN control, channel control; on screen display (OSD) control; and Triggers. H20 Supported W3C **tags** comprise: controlled positioning of graphical elements (x, y, z). **Javascript** libraries comprise Math, **DOM**, and Date. The client side of H20, H20C composes graphics assets in the client or STB. H20 enables updated display of a user viewed page...

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00911824

WATERMARK COMMUNICATION AND CONTROL SYSTEMS
SYSTEMES DE COMMANDE ET DE COMMUNICATION A FILIGRANE

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Legal Representative:

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Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):

Patent: WO 200245406 A2-A3 20020606 (WO 0245406)

Application: WO 2001US48242 20011120 (PCT/WO US0148242)

Priority Application: US 2000252939 20001122

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CZ DE DK DM DZ EC EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP

KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NO NZ OM PH PL PT RO

RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT TZ UA UG US UZ VN YU ZA ZM ZW

(EP) AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE TR

(OA) BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN GQ GW ML MR NE SN TD TG

(AP) GH GM KE LS MW MZ SD SL SZ TZ UG ZM ZW

(EA) AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM

Main International Patent Class: H04N-007/08

International Patent Class: H04K-001/00

Publication Language: English

Filing Language: English

Fulltext Availability:

Detailed Description

Claims

Fulltext Word Count: 20698

English Abstract

An enhanced television system (e.g., ATVEF-based) convey enhancement data using an in-band, video watermark, channel. The system desirably is implemented using a layered architecture, so that the watermark nature of the communications channel is transparent to other layers that employ the enhancement data. Due to the in-picture nature of the communications channel, systems employing the detailed technology are not subject to some of the compatibility issues that are present with prior art techniques.

French Abstract

L'invention concerne un systeme de television amelioree (par exemple, a base du standard ATVEF) transmettant des donnees ameliorees en utilisant un canal intra-bande a filigrane video. La mise en oeuvre du systeme se fait, de preference, en utilisant une architecture en couches, de facon que la nature du filigrane du canal de communications soit transparente aux autres couches qui utilisent les donnees d'amelioration. En raison de la nature intra-image du canal de communications, les systemes utilisant la technologie detaillee ne sont pas sujets a certains des problemes de compatibilite presents dans les techniques anterieures.

Legal Status (Type, Date, Text)

Publication 20020606 A2 Without international search report and to be
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Search Rpt 20020906 Late publication of international search report

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Examination 20030109 Request for preliminary examination prior to end of
19th month from priority date

Fulltext Availability:

Claims

Claim

... the animation of web pages. DOM (Document Object Model): the Document Object Model is a platform- and language-neutral interface that will allow programs and **scripts** to dynamically access and update the content, structure and style of documents. The document can be further processed and the results of that processing can...

...FEC (Forward Error Correction)

FTP (File Transfer Protocol): A standard for finding and transferring files on the Internet. HTML (Hypertext Markup Language): a collection of **tags** typically used in the development of Web pages. HTTP (Hypertext Transfer Protocol): a set of instructions for communication between a server and a World Wide...to minimize the creation of new specifications. Not

surprisingly, the group chose to base their content specification on existing Internet technologies such as HTML and **JavaScript**.

Besides minimizing the number of standards that the ATVEF working group needed to create, forcing content creators to base their content on existing Internet technologies...how long the content should be offered to the viewer and a checksum

to ensure the integrity of the delivered information.

Lastly, triggers may contain **JavaScript** fragments. These **script** fragments (often just single method calls) can trigger execution of **JavaScript** within the associated HTML page, and can be used for such things as synchronization of the enhanced content with the video signal and updating of...

10/5,K/5 (Item 4 from file: 349)
DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT
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00899498 **Image available**

TEXT EXTRACTION METHOD FOR HTML PAGES

PROCEDE D'EXTRACTION DE TEXTE POUR DES PAGES HTML

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Legal Representative:

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Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):

Patent: WO 200233584 A1 20020425 (WO 0233584)

Application: WO 2000CA1225 20001019 (PCT/WO CA0001225)

Priority Application: WO 2000CA1225 20001019

Designated States: AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY BZ CA CH CN CR CU CZ

DE DK DM DZ EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ

LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG

SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT TZ UA UG US UZ VN YU ZA ZW

(EP) AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE

(OA) BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN GW ML MR NE SN TD TG

(AP) GH GM KE LS MW MZ SD SL SZ TZ UG ZW

(EA) AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM

Main International Patent Class: G06F-017/30

Publication Language: English

Filing Language: English

Fulltext Availability:

Detailed Description

Claims

Fulltext Word Count: 7529

English Abstract

An object of the present invention is to extract only the relevant information from a document (such as an HTML web page) to facilitate the

· summarizing of the document. There is provided a method of extracting a portion of text from a document including at least one table and cells within the at least one table, for the purposes of generating a summary of contents of the document. The method comprises: identifying cells within the document; determining a text size of the cells; selecting some of the cells using the text size of the cells; extracting in a text only output a text content of the selected cells; whereby the text only output extracted can be used to produce a summary of a portion of text of the document excluding text from non-selected cells.

French Abstract

L'invention concerne l'extraction d'informations pertinentes uniquement d'un document (tels qu'une page Web HTML) afin de faciliter le resume du document. L'invention concerne un procede d'extraction d'une partie de texte d'un document comprenant au moins une table dotee de cellules, dans le but de generer un resume des contenus du document. Le procede consiste a identifier des cellules a l'interieur du document, a determiner une taille de texte des cellules, a selectionner certaines cellules au moyen de taille de texte des cellules, a extraire dans une sortie uniquement textuelle un contenu de texte des cellules selectionnees, la sortie uniquement textuelle extraite pouvant s'utiliser pour produire un resume d'une partie de texte du document a l'exception de texte provenant des cellules non selectionnees.

Legal Status (Type, Date, Text)

Publication 20020425 A1 With international search report.

Examination 20020822 Request for preliminary examination prior to end of 19th month from priority date

Fulltext Availability:

Detailed Description

Detailed Description

... and Generation of the Results.

Document Structure Extraction and Accumulation of Statistics on the Contents of the Document.

The first step consists in reading the **document object model** (**DOM**) of a document and to transform it into a representation of its internal structure (as shown in Fig. 2) which is more user friendly, at an algorithm level, at a processing level and at a programming level. The **DOM** is received as a COM object of type IHTMLDocument2 (MSHTML). The **Document Object Model** (**DOM**) is a standard internal representation of the document structure and is used to easily access components and delete, add or edit their content, attributes and style. In essence, the **DOM** makes it possible for programmers to write applications which work properly on all browsers and servers, and on all platforms. While programmers may need to use different programming languages, they do not need to change their programming model. The **Document Object Model** is a platform- and language-neutral interface that will allow programs and **scripts** to dynamically access and update the content, structure and style of documents. There are a plurality of versions called levels of **DOM**. The first, the **DOM XML**, relies on an internal tree-like representation of the document, and enables to traverse the hierarchy accordingly. The standard model of viewing a document is as a hierarchy of **tags**, with the computer building up an internal model of the document based on a tree structure. Meanwhile the HTML **DOM** provides a set of convenient easy-to-use ways to manipulate HTML documents. The initial HTML **DOM** merely describes 10 methods (for example), for accessing an identifier by name, or a

particular link.

The HTML DOM is sometimes referred to as DOM...

10/5,K/6 (Item 5 from file: 349)
DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT
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00895900 **Image available**

NETWORKED COMPUTER TELEPHONY SYSTEM DRIVEN BY WEB-BASED APPLICATIONS
SYSTEME DE TELEPHONIE INFORMATIQUE EN RESEAU COMMANDE PAR DES APPLICATIONS
AXEES SUR LE WEB

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Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):

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Priority Application: US 2000675497 20000929

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CZ DE DK DM DZ EC EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP
KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NO NZ PH PL PT RO RU
SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT TZ UA UG UZ VN YU ZA ZW
(EP) AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE TR
(OA) BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN GQ GW ML MR NE SN TD TG
(AP) GH GM KE LS MW MZ SD SL SZ TZ UG ZW
(EA) AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM

Main International Patent Class: H04M-003/00

Publication Language: English

Filing Language: English

Fulltext Availability:

Detailed Description

Claims

Fulltext Word Count: 10797

English Abstract

A networked telephony system and method allow users to deploy on the Internet computer telephony applications associated with designated telephone numbers. The telephony application is easily created by a user in XML (Extensible Markup Language) with predefined telephony XML tags and easily deployed on a website. The telephony XML tags include those for call control and media manipulation. A call to anyone of these designated telephone numbers may originate from anyone of the networked telephone system such as the PSTN (Public Switched Telephone System), a wireless network, or the Internet. The call is received by an application gateway center (AGC) installed on the Internet. Analogous to a web browser, the AGC provides facility for retrieving the associated SML application from its website and processing the call accordingly. The architecture and design of the system allow for reliability, high quality-of-service, easy scalability and the ability to incorporate additional telephony hardware and software and protocols.

French Abstract

Ce systeme de telephonie en reseau, ainsi que le procede correspondant, permettent a un utilisateur d'utiliser des applications de telephonie informatique de l'Internet associees a des numeros de telephone designes. Un utilisateur est a meme de creer une application de telephonie dans un langage XML avec des etiquettes XML, ainsi que de la deployer facilement sur un site du web. Parmi ces etiquettes XML de telephonie figurent celles qui sont utilisables pour commander un appel et manipuler des medias. Un appel, destine a n'importe lequel des numeros de telephone designes peut etre emis par n'importe quel systeme de telephonie en

· reseau, tel que le RTPC (reseau telephonique public commute), un reseau sans fil ou l'Internet. L'appel est reçu par un centre de passerelle d'application (AGC) installé dans l'Internet. A l'instar d'un navigateur du web, cet AGC permet d'extraire l'application XML associée du site web dont il dépend et de traiter l'appel en conséquence. L'architecture et la conception de ce système offrent une grande fiabilité, fournissent un service de grande qualité, une bonne variabilité d'échelle et permettent d'incorporer une machine, un logiciel et des protocoles de téléphonie supplémentaires.

Legal Status (Type, Date, Text)

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Examination 20030109 Request for preliminary examination prior to end of 19th month from priority date

Fulltext Availability:

Detailed Description

Detailed Description

... corresponding telephony hardware or protocol. The streaming interface is implemented through the readAsynchronous and writeAsynchronous interface points in the I/O abstraction layer.

The telephony **scripting** language parser 240 is responsible for parsing the vXML

"D

scripts handed to it by the session manager 210. It in turn informs the session manager of the described actions coded in the vXML **scripts**. The telephony **scripting** language parser is modular and can accommodate additional parsers such as that for voiceXML and parsers for other telephony **scripting** language that may arise. In the present preferred embodiment, it

Z:)

comprises the vXML parser 242 and the generic XML parser 244

The generic XML parser 244 parses the vXML **scripts**, which are essentially XML **scripts** with embedded custom telephony **tags**, and puts them in a format that the XML parser 242 can expediently act on. In the preferred embodiment, the generic XML

XML parser...

...employs CueXML/IL components available from CueSoft, Inc, Brighton, Colorado, U.S.A. These components enable parsing of vXML

XML documents into an object model, DOM (Document Object Model) listing the parsed objects in a hierarchical tree structure. This allows the XML parser 242, which in the preferred embodiment is a DLL written ...

10/5,K/7 (Item 6 from file: 349)

DIALOG(R) File 349: PCT FULLTEXT

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00883024 **Image available**

CAPTURE, STORAGE AND RETRIEVAL OF MARKUP ELEMENTS

CAPTURE, STOCKAGE ET LOCALISATION D'ELEMENTS DE BALISAGE

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· Road, London WC1X 8PL, GB,
Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):
Patent: WO 200217162 A2 20020228 (WO 0217162)
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Priority Application: GB 200021081 20000825; GB 200021078 20000825; GB
200021074 20000825
Designated States: AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY BZ CA CH CN CO CR CU
CZ DE DK DM DZ EC EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP
KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NO NZ PH PL PT RO RU
SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT TZ UA UG US UZ VN YU ZA ZW
(EP) AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE TR
(OA) BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN GQ GW ML MR NE SN TD TG
(AP) GH GM KE LS MW MZ SD SL SZ TZ UG ZW
(EA) AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM
Main International Patent Class: G06F-017/60
Publication Language: English
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Fulltext Availability:
Detailed Description
Claims
Fulltext Word Count: 24131

English Abstract

Portions of mark-up language pages may be stored in an on-line repository. The user selects a portion of a page for storage using a pointer device and an extension to a browser context menu. If the mark-up code for the selected portion corresponds to a predefined meaningful element, the DOM node to which it refers is identified and the node tree traversed to look for meaningful collections of elements, the raw HTML is then extracted and sent to a new window where it can be selected and stored in a remote database. The database is configured to enable a scrapbook like presentation of displayed elements with elements displayed as cards. Cards may be stored in a number of leaves and card parameters, and leaf configurations may be customised by a user. Access rights can be granted to allow elements in a given repository to be viewed by others.

French Abstract

Des partie de pages de langage de balisage peuvent etre stockees dans des organes d'archivage en ligne. L'utilisateur selectionne une partie de page a stocker a l'aide d'un dispositif pointeur et d'une extension vers un menu de contexte de navigateur. Si le code de balisage de la partie selectionnee correspond a un element parlant predefini, le noeud DOM auquel il se refere est identifie et l'arbre du noeud est traverse de facon a rechercher des recueils d'elements parlants, puis le langage HTML est extrait et envoye a une nouvelle fenetre ou il peut etre selectionne et stocke dans une base de donnees distante. Cette base de donnees est configuree de facon a accepter une presentation de type album de coupures d'elements affichees avec des elements affichees comme des cartes. Ces cartes peuvent etre stockees dans un certain nombre de feuilles et de parametres de carte, et des configurations de feuille peuvent etre personnalisees par un utilisateur. Des droits d'acces peuvent etre attribues pour permettre a d'autres de voir des elements stockes dans un organe d'archivage donne.

Legal Status (Type, Date, Text)

Publication 20020228 A2 Without international search report and to be republished upon receipt of that report.

Fulltext Availability:
Detailed Description

Detailed Description

... This Node will be referred to as
'myNode' for the purposes of the following.

Identification of Node supplied by Context Menu

At step 104, the **script** identifies the type of myNode (via myNode.nodeType). The options of interest in the HTML

·implementation are typically types I and 3. Type I is...

...an HTML

Element, and Type 3, which is a TEXT-NODE. Text nodes hold all the text data outside the HTML<y and I >l tag brackets. Often text nodes are nothing more than the carriage returns between two lines in an HTML file but more interestingly this is where the text shown on the screen can be obtained from the DOM. In the DOM representation of Figure 6 a large number of TEXT NODES consisting of carriage returns and white space were omitted for simplicity.

Element nodes can be...in the raw HTML file for the associated Element to exist within the DOM.

1. Skeletal Elements - Used to Stop Node Traversal
These are the tags that are used to stop the traversing up through the DOM Node tree. In broad terms they provide the skeleton of the document. If the script encounters either of the following of these it stops searching for a further parentNode.

<BODY>

<IFRAME>

2. Base Nodes of Meaningful Collections
The HTML4 Strict...

10/5,K/8 (Item 7 from file: 349)
DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT
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00882961 **Image available**

DYNAMIC CONTENT ASSEMBLY ON EDGE-OF-NETWORK SERVERS IN A CONTENT DELIVERY NETWORK
ASSEMBLAGE DE CONTENU DYNAMIQUE SUR DES SERVEURS "BORDURE DE RESEAU" DANS UN RESEAU DE DISTRIBUTION DE CONTENU

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CZ DE DK DM DZ EC EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP
KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD
SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT TZ UA UG US UZ VN YU ZA ZW
(EP) AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE TR
(OA) BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN GQ GW ML MR NE SN TD TG

(AP) GH GM KE LS MW MZ SD SL SZ TZ UG ZW
(EA) AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM
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Fulltext Availability:
Detailed Description
Claims
Fulltext Word Count: 9708

English Abstract

The present invention enables a content provider to dynamically assemble content at the edge of the Internet, preferably on content delivery network (CDN) edge servers. Preferably, the content provider leverages an "edge side include" (ESI) markup language that is used to define Web page fragments for dynamic assembly at the edge. Dynamic assembly improves site performance by catching the objects that comprise dynamically generated pages at the edge of the Internet, close to the end user. The content provider designs and develops the business logic to form and assemble the pages, for example, by using the ESI language within its development environment. Instead of being assembled by an application/web server in a centralized data center, the application/web server sends a page template and content fragments to a CDN edge server where the page is assembled. Each content fragment can have its own cacheability profile to manage the "freshness" of the content. Once a user requests a page (template), the edge server examines its cache for the included fragments and assembles the page on-the-fly.

French Abstract

L'invention permet a un fournisseur de contenu d'assembler de facon dynamique un contenu en bordure de l'Internet, de preference sur un serveur de bordure de reseau de distribution de contenu (figure). De preference, le fournisseur de contenu optimise un langage de balisage ESI ("edge side include") utilise pour definir des fragments de page Web, aux fins d'assemblage dynamique au niveau du serveur de bordure. Cet assemblage dynamique ameliore les performances du site par mise en antememoire des objets qui comprennent des pages produites de facon dynamique en bordure de l'Internet, a proximite de l'utilisateur terminal. Le fournisseur de contenu concoit et met au point la logique commerciale de formation et d'assemblage des pages, en utilisant, par exemple le langage ESI dans son environnement de mise au point. Chaque fragment de contenu peut posseder son propre profil de possibilite de mise en antememoire, de maniere a gerer la "fraicheur" du contenu. Lors de la demande de page (modele) par un utilisateur, le serveur de bordure examine son antememoire afin d'y rechercher les fragments qui y sont inclus, et il assemble la page sur le champ.

Legal Status (Type, Date, Text)

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Fulltext Availability:
Detailed Description

Detailed Description

... specification of the relationship of each element to other elements. Once an element is defined, it may then be associated with a style sheet, a **script**, HTML code or the like. Thus, with XML, an author may define his or her own **tags** and attributes to identify structural elements of a document, which may then be validated automatically. An XML document's internal data structure representation is a **Document Object Model (DOM)**. The **DOM** makes it possible to address a given XML page element as a programmable object. Basically, it is basically a tree of all the nodes in...

00882958 **Image available**

GATHERING ENRICHED WEB SERVER ACTIVITY DATA OF CACHED WEB CONTENT
COLLECTE DE DONNEES D'ACTIVITE DE SERVEUR WEB ENRICHIES DE CONTENU
D'ANTEMEMOIRE WEB

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Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):

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CZ DE DK DM DZ EC EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP
KR KZ LC LR LS LT LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE
SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT TZ UA UG UZ VN YU ZA ZW
(EP) AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE TR
(OA) BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN GQ GW ML MR NE SN TD TG
(AP) GH GM KE LS MW MZ SD SL SZ TZ UG ZW
(EA) AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM

Main International Patent Class: G06F-011/34

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Fulltext Availability:

Detailed Description
Claims

Fulltext Word Count: 8132

English Abstract

A method and system for gathering enriched web server activity data in a global communications network in which requested information files are cached at a plurality of network devices. With the prevalence of web caching on the Internet, the origin web servers do not serve the majority of requests for web site content. A single pixel clear Graphics Image Format (GIF) request is added to the HyperText Markup Language (HTML) source file for a web page. Appended to the GIF request is a Common Gateway Interface (CGI) string of data that contains enhanced web activity data information, including the number of images ("hits") that have to be retrieved by a client browser to build the web page, and the referring identifier that resulted in access to the web page. The single pixel clear GIF request is not cacheable and results in the request being transmitted to the origin web server when the client browser interprets the HTML file. The enriched data is stored in log files at the origin web server to accumulate an accurate number of hits on the web page.

French Abstract

L'invention concerne un procede et un systeme permettant de collecter des donnees d'activite de serveur Web enrichies dans un reseau de communications global, dans lequel les fichiers d'informations requis

sont mis en antememoire au niveau d'une pluralite de dispositifs de reseau. Du fait de l'importance de la mise en antememoire Web sur l'Internet, les serveurs Web d'origine ne fournissent pas de reponse a la plupart des demandes de contenu de site Web. Une demande de format d'image graphique (GIF) claire a pixel unique est ajoutee au fichier source de langage hypertexte (HTML) d'une page Web. Une demande GIF est jointe a une chaine de donnees d'interface de passerelle commune (CGI) contenant des informations de donnees d'activite ameliorees, notamment le nombres d'images (reponses pertinentes) extraites par un navigateur de client pour creer une page Web, et l'identificateur de reference permettant d'accéder a ladite page Web. La demande de format d'image graphique (GIF) claire a pixel unique n'est pas antememotisable, et a pour consequence la transmission de ladite demande au serveur Web d'origine lorsque le navigateur du client interprete le fichier HTML. Les donnees enrichies sont stockees dans des fichiers journaux au niveau du serveur Web d'origine afin d'accumuler un nombre precis de reponses pertinentes sur la page Web.

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Detailed Description

Detailed Description

... Advanced web designers often use a scripting language called JavaScript and a system of naming parts of the web page called the document object model (DOM), together with HTML to create dynamic content on a page. These effects are sometimes called dynamic HTML, or DHTML. HTML **tags** are commands written between angle brackets (< >) that indicate how the browser should display the text. Examples of HTML **tags** are BASE, FORM, FRAME, IMG and **SCRIPT**. There are opening and closing versions for many **tags** and the affected text is contained within the two **tags**. The opening and closing **tags** use the same command word; the closing **tag** carries an initial forward slash (/) symbol. Many **tags** have special attributes that offer a variety of options for the contained text. The attribute is entered between the command word and the final angle...

10/5,K/10 (Item 9 from file: 349)
DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT
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00871028 **Image available**

**METHOD AND APPARATUS FOR PROVIDING PROCESS-CONTAINER PLATFORMS
PROCEDE ET APPAREIL POUR LA CREATION DE PLATES-FORMES DE CONTENEURS DE
PROCESSUS**

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Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):

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Application: WO 2001US21468 20010707 (PCT/WO US0121468)

Priority Application: US 2000216871 20000707

Designated States: AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY BZ CA CH CN CO CR CU
CZ DE DK DM DZ EC EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP
KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD
SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT TZ UA UG US UZ VN YU ZA ZW
(EP) AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE TR

(OA) BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN GW ML MR NE SN TD TG
(AP) GH GM KE LS MW MZ SD SL SZ TZ UG ZW
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Main International Patent Class: G06F-017/00

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Fulltext Availability:

Detailed Description

Claims

Fulltext Word Count: 28785

English Abstract

The invention includes a system and method for providing a process-container platform which includes a system for process automation and collaboration. The system includes process-containers that are mobile, self-contained, asynchronous, executable, visualizable agents that include presentation information, logic, and data. Also included are peers that run on host networked devices (102,104) such as personal computers in a local area network (214) and are operable to display, transmit, interact with, and receive the process-containers. In addition, both on and offline, peers (202,204,206,208,210,212) are operable to execute the logic of the process-containers and provide the process-containers access to data and applications also stored or running on the local host (300). The process-containers are operable to move between the peers to execute the process described in the logic of the process-container. The process-container is further operable to carry its data in the form of documents, including multi-media documents, as it moves between peers (202,204,206,208,210,212).

French Abstract

Cette invention se rapporte a un systeme et a un procede servant a creer une plate-forme de conteneur de processus qui contient un systeme pour l'automatisation et la collaboration de processus. Ce systeme utilise des conteneurs de processus qui forment des agents mobiles, autonomes, asynchrones, executables et visualisables renfermant les informations, la logique et les donnees de presentation. Sont egalement utilisees des entites homologues qui tournent sur des dispositifs hotes en reseau (102, 104), tels que des ordinateurs personnels, dans un reseau local (214) et qui fonctionnent de facon a afficher, transmettre, interagir et recevoir les conteneurs de processus. En outre, des entites homologues a la fois en ligne et hors ligne (202, 204, 206, 208, 210, 212) fonctionnent de facon a executer la logique des conteneurs de processus et de facon a permettre aux conteneurs de processus d'accéder aux donnees et aux applications egalement stockees ou tournant sur l'ordinateur hote local (300). Les conteneurs de processus fonctionnent de facon a se deplacer entre les entites homologues pour executer le processus decrit dans la logique du conteneur de processus. Le conteneur de processus fonctionne en outre de facon a transporter ses donnees sous la forme de documents, y compris de documents multimedia, a mesure qu'il se deplace entre les entites homologues (202, 204, 206, 208, 210, 212).

Legal Status (Type, Date, Text)

Publication 20020117 A1 With international search report.

Fulltext Availability:

Detailed Description

Detailed Description

... them. This data is expressed as fragments of well formed XML.

Browser event source

XCL supports the concept of browser-event sources on almost all HTML tags. These are the standard DOM HTML- events that are used by javascript in HTML. The browser events that can be sunk from a given HTML- element follows the MC DOM level (inverted exclamation mark) 2 javascript bindings. Examples are: onClick, onSelect, and onChange. Browser-events do not actually broadcast within the component scope Named-events do. In fact, before they...

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DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT
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00861870 **Image available**

**SECURE ELECTRONIC DOCUMENT NETWORK TRANSPORT PROCESS
PROCEDE DE TRANSPORT DE DOCUMENTS SECURISE**

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Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):

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Priority Application: US 2000210177 20000606; US 2001875603 20010606

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CZ DE DK DM DZ EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR

KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE

SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT TZ UA UG UZ VN YU ZA ZW

(EP) AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE TR

(OA) BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN GW ML MR NE SN TD TG

(AP) GH GM KE LS MW MZ SD SL SZ TZ UG ZW

(EA) AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM

Main International Patent Class: H04L-009/32

International Patent Class: G06F-017/30

Publication Language: English

Filing Language: English

Fulltext Availability:

Detailed Description

Claims

Fulltext Word Count: 17754

English Abstract

Transport software is provided which facilitates secure transfer of legally enforceable electronic documents (900) between servers (1100A, 1100B) in a computer network. The transport software includes four scripts (1402, 1404, 1406, 1408). A doc.send script (1402) at the originating server (1100A) causes preparation of a package having an electronic document (900) and routing information (1504), and transfers the package to the destination server (1100B). Consistent with a doc.receive script (1406), the destination server (1100B) performs an initial validation of the package and, if validation is successful, processes the electronic document (900). The electronic document (900) is then returned to the originating server (1100A) in accordance with a doc.send script (1404), and received and processed at the originating server (1100A) consistent with another doc.receive script (1408). If the electronic document (900) does not pass the initial validation, it is returned to the originating server (1100A) in accordance with the doc.receive script (1408) of the originating server.

French Abstract

L'invention concerne un logiciel de transport qui facilite le transfert securise de documents juridiques electroniques (900) ayant force executoire entre des serveurs (1100A, 1100B) dans un reseau informatique. Ce logiciel de transport comprend quatre scripts (1402, 1404, 1406, 1408). Un script <= doc.send >= (1402) presentdans le serveur de depart (1100A) commande la preparation d'un paquet comprenant un document electronique (900) et une information de routage (1504) et transfere ce paquet au serveur de destination (1100B). Conformement a un script <= doc. receive >= (1406) leserveur de destination (1100B) effectue une

validation initiale du paquet et si cette operation de validation reussit, il traite le document electronique (900). Le document electronique (900) est ensuite renvoye dans le serveur de depart (1100A) conformement a un script <= doc.send >= (1404) pour etre recu et traite dans le serveur de depart (1100A) conformement a un autre script <= doc.receive >= (1408). Si la validation initiale du document (900) echoue, il est renvoye au serveur d'origine (1100A) conformement au script "doc.receive >= (1408) du serveur d'origine (1100A).

Legal Status (Type, Date, Text)

Publication 20011213 A1 With international search report.

Publication 20011213 A1 Before the expiration of the time limit for amending the claims and to be republished in the event of the receipt of amendments.

Correction 20020228 Corrected version of Pamphlet front pages: revised title received by the International Bureau after completion of the technical preparations for international publication

Republication 20020228 A1 With international search report.

Examination 20020404 Request for preliminary examination prior to end of 19th month from priority date

Fulltext Availability:

Claims

Claim

... out various processes relating to electronic document(s) 900. In particular, at least some embodiments of the invention include both predefined uncompiled program modules, or " **scripts** ," - as well as 64 objects" such as, but not limited to, compiled Dynamic Link Libraries ("DLL"). 1001081 **Scripts** , for example, may be created in a variety of different formats, consistent with the requirements of a particular application. Examples of **script** formats include, but are not limited to, active server page ("ASP") **scripts** , common gateway interfaces ("CGI"), Java, and **Javascript** . Further, a given **script** , or "main" **script** , may include other, 4C subordinate, " **scripts** " called from within the main script to perform particular functions. In general, the structuring of the main **script** and/or subordinate **scripts** may be designed as necessary to suit a particular application. [001091 Typically, a user may cause originating server 1100A, for example, to perform the instructions contained in an ASP **script** entitled "homepage.asp" by entering the uniform resource locator ("URL") `http://www.Mryebitsc.com/home-page.asp` into browser 142A. Once this URL is entered into browser 142A, browser 142A will cause originating server 1100A to perform whatever operations are called for by the ASP **script** "homepage.asp." In this way, the user, acting through browser 142A, is able to control and direct the operation of originating server 1100A... ..browser 142A. Examples of such objects include encrypt/decrypt modules 1206A and 1206B, discussed below. [00112] The functionalities implemented by web server instructions such as **scripts** and objects vary widely. For example, such web server instructions may serve to, among other things, direct servers such as originating server 1100A...

...140 may be varied as necessary to suit a particular application. By way of example, some embodiments of transport software 140 include both objects and **scripts** , while other embodiments of transport software 140 are limited solely to **scripts** and do not include objects. Embodiments of transport software 140 which comprise only **scripts** may function independently, or may cause a server to perform various actions in accordance with certain predefined objects not included in transport software 140. Other...

...be varied as necessary to suit the requirements of a particular application. [001141 Finally, the various functionalities embodied individually and collectively in the objects and **scripts** of the present invention may be allocated between such objects and scripts in a variety of different ways, consistent with the requirements of a particular...

...accordance with logic embodied in scripts and/or objects, various other

technologies may alternatively be employed to provide the functionality and logic embodied in such **scripts** and objects. Such other technologies include, but are not limited to, File Transfer Protocol ("FTP"), Secure File Transfer Protocol (TTP(S)) Database to Database directly... invention, the SSL technology is initialized simply by using S-HTTP in the URL. In other embodiments, the SSL technology is called from within a **script** associated with the originating or destination server, as applicable. [001201 Directing continuing attention to Figure 7, more specific details are provided regarding various aspects of...

...140 each comprise two sets of web server instructions. In at least one embodiment, such sets of web server instructions take the form of ASP **scripts**. Specifically, creation module 140A comprises ASP **script** 1 1402, designated "DocSend.asp," and ASP **script** IV 1408, designated "DocReceive.asp." Processing module 140B comprises ASP **script** II 1404, designated "DocReceive.asp," and ASP script IU 1406, designated "DocReturn.asp."

[001211 The modules and ASP **scripts** disclosed herein, as well as their respective designations, are exemplary only and are not intended to limit the scope of the present invention in any...

...server 1 1 OOB is illustrated. In this embodiment, ASP script 1 1402 and IV 1408 are associated with originating server 1 100A, and ASP **script** H 1404 and HI 1406 are associated with destination server 1 1 OOB, and the general relationships between and among the respective **scripts** are as indicated in Figure 8A. Note that while the embodiment of method 1600 illustrated in Figures 8A through 8E indicates a particular order in...

...actions may be modified to suit the requirements of a particular application. [001241 Directing attention specifically to Figure 8B, reference is first made to ASP **script** 1 1402, associated with originating server 1 1 00A. Generally, ASP **script** I 1402 directs originating server 1100A to perform various actions relating to the preparation and transmission of electronic documents 900 stored in database 902A. The initialization of ASP **script** I 1402 occurs when a user inputs an appropriate URL, for example, <http://www.creatingserver.com/docsend.asp>, to originating server 1 100A, by way of browser 142A. After such URL has been input to originating server 1100A, ASP **script** I 1402 causes originating server 1100A to retrieve (1602) an electronic document 900 from database 902A. In one embodiment, this retrieval step is defined by an object such as the third party ActiveX Data Object Database ("ADODW").Connection object. Alternative objects or **scripts** having the same functionality may be employed however. [001251 Depending upon the application, one, or more...or alternatively, include URLs for other servers as well. Finally, such information may take a variety of forms including, but not limited to, XML **tags**. [001281 The step for associating information with electronic document 900, or the package in which electronic document 900 is contained, may be implemented by any...

...is subjected (1607) to a validation inquiry. For example, if the information associated with electronic document 900 comprises routing information such as a URL, ASP **script** 1 1402 causes originating server 1100A to validate the URL by attempting to establish communication with the server with which such URL corresponds. If communication...

...or modify electronic document 900. As noted earlier, such functionality may alternatively be embodied in the form of web server instructions, such as an ASP **script**, callable by originating server 1 1 00A in response to instructions received by way of browser 142A. In the event all, or a portion, of...has received is then stored (1614) in audit log 1300A. In one embodiment of the invention, the process for such storing is facilitated by a **script** such as a "eIsSystemAudit.asp" **script**. [00139] Finally, the results of the posting of electronic document 900, or the package containing electronic document 900, to the destination server are displayed (1616)...

...of browser 142A. [001401 After electronic document 900, or the package containing electronic document 900, has been received at destination server 1 1 0013, ASP **script** 11 1404 is initialized. In one embodiment of the invention, ASP **script** H 1404 is initialized by inputting an appropriate URL, for example <http://www.processingserver.com/docreceive.asp>, to destination server 1 1 00B by way of browser 14213. In general, ASP **script** H 1404 causes destination server 1 1 0013 to receive electronic document 900 and perform at least some initial processing of electronic document 900. [001411 Directing attention now to Figure 8C, after such time as ASP **script** II 1404 is initialized, the posted package is received at destination server 1100B (1617). In one embodiment of the invention, the posted package is received into a **Document Object Model** ("DOM") object using a third party object such as the MSXML2.DOMdocument object. Other objects and/or **scripts** having the same functionality may alternatively be employed however. An appropriate object is then created (1618). In one embodiment of the invention, an InBox object...

...contents of electronic document 900 and/or the associated information. [001441 In the event the package or electronic document 900 fails the initial validation, ASP **script** RI 1404 causes destination server 1 1 00B to retrieve (1 622) an error string from database 902B. In general, the error string corresponds to...

...as an ADODB.Connection object, and. the packaging process results in the formation of a third party document type such as "MSXMLIDOMDocument." However, various other **scripts** and/or document types may alternatively be employed. 1001461 After retrieval of the error string, the routing information that accompanied electronic document 900 upon posting...

...other hand, electronic document 900, or the package containing electronic document 900, received at destination server 1 1 00B passes the initial validation step, ASP **script** U 1404 causes destination server 1100B to assign a tracking number to electronic document 900 and immediately transmit the tracking number to originating server 1100A...

10/5,K/13 (Item 12 from file: 349)
DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT
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00825044

OPTIMIZED DELIVERY OF WEB APPLICATION CODE
DISTRIBUTION OPTIMISEE DE CODE D'APPLICATION WEB

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Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):

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Priority Application: US 2000180378 20000204

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(EP) AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE TR

(OA) BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN GW ML MR NE SN TD TG

(AP) GH GM KE LS MW MZ SD SL SZ TZ UG ZW

(EA) AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM

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• Fulltext Availability:

Detailed Description

Claims

Fulltext Word Count: 4766

English Abstract

Application code for deployment to a client over a data link is optimized to minimize download time by supplying only the application code with a particular object that is required by the object. In a web application that includes multiple pages, the HTML and JAVASCRIPT are scanned to identify code resources called by a particular web page. When all called resources are identified, they are extracted and concatenated into a single resource file. When the page is downloaded to the client, the import file is included with the page. The import file may be cached so that it need only be downloaded once, rather than being downloaded every time the page is requested. The invention is suitable for use with other interpreted scripting languages.

French Abstract

La presente invention concerne un code d'application, destine a etre distribue a un client sur une liaison de donnees, qui est optimise afin de minimiser le temps de telechargement, par distribution seulement du code d'application avec un objet particulier qui est demande par l'objet. Dans une application Web qui comprend plusieurs pages, les langages HTML et JAVASCRIPT sont analyses, afin d'identifier des ressources de code, appelees par une page Web particuliere. Lorsque toutes les ressources appelees sont identifiees, elles sont extraites et concatenees en un seul dossier de ressources. Lorsque la page est telechargee chez le client, le fichier d'import est compris avec la page. Le fichier d'import peut etre a antememoire, de facon qu'il n'est necessaire de le telecharger qu'une seule fois, au lieu de le telecharger a chaque fois que la page est demandee. Cette invention convient a un usage avec d'autres langages d'information en code machine interpretes.

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Examination 20011220 Request for preliminary examination prior to end of 19th month from priority date

Search Rpt 20020404 Late publication of international search report

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Fulltext Availability:

Detailed Description

Claims

Detailed Description

... code 31. As described above, these entry points consist of initial resource calls, primarily in the HTML code. Entry points may include.

1 0 HTML **tags** that incorporate **JAVASCRIPT** statements;
Actions associated with various web page elements, such as forms; and
DOM events (**document object model**) events. Typically, **DOM** events
are found in **JAVASCRIPT** import files.

1 5 Resource calls may be for functions, methods, procedures or sub-routines or any code block that performs a specific task. While...

Claim

... code sections;

scanning said import files; and
identifying entry points contained therein.

. The procedure of Claim 5, wherein said entry points include any of:
HTIVIL tags that incorporate **JAVASCRIPT** statements;
actions associated with web page elements; and

• DOM (document object model) events.

7 The procedure of Claim 6, wherein said actions associated with web page elements include HTML form actions.

8 The procedure of Claim 5...said import files; and identifying entry points contained therein.

27 The computer program product of Claim 25, wherein said entry points include any of:

HTML tags that incorporate JAVASCRIPT statements; actions associated with web page elements; and

DOM (document object model) events.

1 0

27 The computer program product of Claim 26, wherein said actions associated with web page elements include HTML form actions.

28 The...

10/5,K/16 (Item 15 from file: 349)

DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT

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00794346 **Image available**

ELECTRONIC SHOPPING MANAGEMENT: TASK MODELS

GESTION D'ACHATS EN LIGNE : MODELES DES TACHES

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Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):

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Priority Application: US 99159226 19991013; US 2000201183 20000502

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DE DK DM DZ EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ

LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG

SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT TZ UA UG UZ VN YU ZA ZW

(EP) AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE

(OA) BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN GW ML MR NE SN TD TG

(AP) GH GM KE LS MW MZ SD SL SZ TZ UG ZW

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Filing Language: English

Fulltext Availability:

Detailed Description

Claims

Fulltext Word Count: 20144

English Abstract

French Abstract

La presente invention concerne un procede et un systeme permettant d'elaborer des modeles de taches d'un site Web qui sont progressivement affines et ensuite, d'analyser le comportement de l'utilisateur final qui est en relation avec ce site Web. Le modele de taches peut etre elabore sans intervention humaine. L'utilisation de dictionnaire d'ontologie/des

• synonymes et d'autre analyse linguistique, telle que l'indexation par radicaux, peut être appliquée à l'analyse des tâches. Le modèle de tâches peut également être élaboré avec une petite quantité de données saisies par des utilisateurs bien informés sur les affaires commerciales. Des données concernant le comportement de l'utilisateur final sur le site Web peuvent ensuite permettre d'affiner le modèle de tâches. L'affinage itératif du modèle de tâches augmente la fidélité des résultats. De plus, une telle approche progressive permet aux utilisateurs bien informés sur les affaires commerciales de connaître la satisfaction quasiment immédiate d'avoir quelque chose à travailler tout en tirant toujours un bénéfice. Le procédé et le système permettent de détecter et de quantifier, de façon générale, des problèmes spécifiques, relatifs à la facilité d'utilisation, sur des sites de commerce électronique, et d'inclure la génération de suggestions par rapport à une rectification ou une amélioration. Une analyse spécifique au coût peut être réalisée. Par exemple, des calculs indiquant combien tout défaut de conception spécifique coûte aux créateurs de sites Web peuvent être effectués. De plus, une conception de site Web est évaluée pour voir si elle est bien adaptée aux objectifs commerciaux spécifiés pour le site Web. Un graphique de tâches réel, un graphique de tâches idéal et un graphique de tâches empirique pour un site Web peuvent être comparés. De plus, une évaluation comparative des sites Web connexes peut être réalisée.

Legal Status (Type, Date, Text)

Publication	20010419	A2 Without international search report and to be republished upon receipt of that report.
Declaration	20020124	Late publication under Article 17.2a
Republication	20020124	A2 With declaration under Article 17(2)(a); without abstract; title not checked by the International Searching Authority.
Declaration	20020124	Late publication under Article 17.2a
Correction	20020530	Corrected version of Pamphlet: pages 1/9-9/9, drawings, replaced by new pages 1/9-9/9; due to late transmittal by the receiving Office
Republication	20020530	A2 With declaration under Article 17(2)(a); without abstract; title not checked by the International Searching Authority.

Fulltext Availability:

Detailed Description

Detailed Description

... to a single task or multiple tasks are to take the first option on the form and do an HTTP POST. In one embodiment, the **document object model** of the resulting page is examined. The **document object model** is platform and language neutral interface that will allow programs and **scripts** to dynamically access and update content, structure and style of documents. By examining the **document object model**, the blind constructor 210 can determine the structure of the page, such as what elements are contained inside of other elements and where they are relative to each other in a page. If the **document object models** of the pages are similar, then the pages have similar structure. This

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would imply that the form values might be options to a single task since different tasks would tend to generate different types of pages resulting in a different **document object model**. A backtrack to the previous page with the form on it is then performed. The second option is then taken, and an HTTP POST is performed. This is then compared with the **document object models** of each of these pages. If the pages are similar, then there is a high likelihood of them being the same task. If they are very different, then they are labeled as different tasks in one embodiment. Various other parts of the **document object model** (such as navigation bars) may be looked at for potential tasks. In one embodiment of the present invention, tasks and their initial links are identified...

...code to increase its functionality to allow it traverse pages that other spiders cannot read. The modified spider reads a page and decodes the **html tags** in ...the following attributes of the links it detects: a)

font type and characteristics such as color, boldness, etc. (the blind constructor looks at the html **tags** that determine font type); b) the position of the link relative to other links (the blind constructor looks at the structure of the document to...

...tables of certain dimensions to see if they might be navigation bars (the blind constructor parses the html text looking for table and table element **tags** and counts them); d) perform and record counts of how many links are on a page (the blind constructor parses the page and counts the number of link **tags** found) ; e) perform and record counts of how many links lead to any particular destination; f) pass link names to a sterner in order to...

10/5,K/17 (Item 16 from file: 349)
DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT
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00764282 **Image available**

SYSTEM AND METHOD FOR CONDUCTING WEB-BASED FINANCIAL TRANSACTIONS IN CAPITAL MARKETS

SYSTEME ET PROCEDE DESTINES A OPERER DES TRANSACTIONS FINANCIERES SUR LE MARCHE DES CAPITAUX VIA L'INTERNET

Patent Applicant/Assignee:

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Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):

Patent: WO 200077709 A1 20001221 (WO 0077709)

Application: WO 2000US16526 20000613 (PCT/WO US0016526)

Priority Application: US 99139113 19990614; US 99162873 19991101

Designated States: AE AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CR CU CZ DE DK DM EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MD MG MK MN MW MX NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT UA UG US UZ VN YU ZA ZW

(EP) AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE

(OA) BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN GW ML MR NE SN TD TG

(AP) GH GM KE LS MW MZ SD SL SZ TZ UG ZW

(EA) AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM

Main International Patent Class: G06F-017/60

Publication Language: English

Filing Language: English

Fulltext Availability:

Detailed Description

Claims

Fulltext Word Count: 25485

English Abstract

A system and method (Fig. 1) is provided to engage in capital market transactions via the Internet (10). Through a system of servers (20, 90), application (3280), and interfaces (3275), financial instrument trading (160), portfolio management (170), and financial analyses (190) are seamlessly performed. Automated communications (1070) enabling connectivity with user systems (1150) are facilitated using XML-based syntax (Fig. 10) and XSL-based programming language.

French Abstract

La presente invention concerne un systeme et un procede permettant

d'operer des transactions sur le marche des capitaux par l'intermediaire d'Internet (10). Un systeme de serveurs (20, 90), d'applications (3280) et d'interfaces (3275) permet d'effectuer des echanges d'instruments financiers (160), de la gestion de portefeuilles (170) et des analyses financieres (190) en continu. Les communications automatisees (1070) offrant une connectivite avec des systemes utilisateur (1150) sont ameliorees au moyen d'une syntaxe XML (Fig. 10) et d'un langage de programmation XSL.

Legal Status (Type, Date, Text)

Publication	20001221	A1	With international search report.
Publication	20001221	A1	Before the expiration of the time limit for amending the claims and to be republished in the event of receipt of amendments.
Claim Mod	20010419		Later publication of amended claims under Article 19 received: 20010124
Republication	20010419	A1	With international search report.
Republication	20010419	A1	With amended claims.
Examination	20010531		Request for preliminary examination prior to end of 19th month from priority date

Fulltext Availability:
Detailed Description

Detailed Description

```
... 01 SOLISIM (.IOP!AO.Idio loqwgfN) J;)Sn B uoqm
9ZS91/oosfl/13d 60LLL100 OM
<object class='com.intecyral.finance.fx.FXRateC' tacF='fxRate'>
<objectProperty tag='baseQuoteCcy' accessor--'cretBaseQuoteCcy'>
<doubleProperty tag='rate' accessor--'getRate'>
<objectProperty taa='variableQuoteCcy' accessor---'aetVariableQuoteCcy'>/>
</object>
<object class='com.inteural.finance.currency.CuffencyC' tag='currency'>
<stringProperty tag='isoCode' accessor--'cretISOName'>
</object>
<object class='com.integral.finance.fx.FXTradeC' tag='fxTrade'>
<objectProperty tag='dealtCcy' accessor--'getDealtCcy'>
<doubleProperty tag='dealtPrincipal' accessor--'cretDealtPrincipal'>/>
<objectProperty tag='fxRate' accessor--'getFXRate'>
1 5 <objectProperty tacr='settledCcy' accessor--'getSettledCcy'>/>
<doubleProperty tag='settledPrincipal'
accessor--'oetSettledPrincipal'>/>
<dateProperty tag='valueDate' accessor--'getValueDate'>/>
<booleanProperty tag='isBuy' accessor--'isBuy'>/>
</object>
```

Next, the Connect Processor invokes a dynamic Document Object Model ("DOM") parser module 1420 to parse financial objects 1400 and apply XML object mapping 1410 to the elements and attributes of financial objects 1400 (step 1490). DOM is a platform- and language neutral interface that will allow programs and scripts to dynamically access and update the content, structure and style of documents. DOM provides a standard set of objects for representing HTML and XML documents, a standard for how these objects can be combined, and a standard interface for accessing and manipulating them. DOM is described in the Document Object Model (DOM) Level I Specification Version 1.0 (Oct. 1, 1998), this invention.

11/5,K/1 (Item 1 from file: 348)

DIALOG(R) File 348:EUROPEAN PATENTS

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01445346

Methods and apparatus for grammar-based recognition of user-interface objects in HTML applications

Verfahren und Gerat zur grammatikbasierten Erkennung von Benutzerschnittstellenobjekten in HTML-Applikationen

Procede et dispositif pour la reconnaissance des objets d'interfaces utilisateur dans les applications HTML basees grammaire

PATENT ASSIGNEE:

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PATENT (CC, No, Kind, Date): EP 1235144 A2 020828 (Basic)

APPLICATION (CC, No, Date): EP 2001310544 011218;

PRIORITY (CC, No, Date): US 258081 P 001222; US 925613 010809

DESIGNATED STATES: AT; BE; CH; CY; DE; DK; ES; FI; FR; GB; GR; IE; IT; LI; LU; MC; NL; PT; SE; TR

EXTENDED DESIGNATED STATES: AL; LT; LV; MK; RO; SI

INTERNATIONAL PATENT CLASS: G06F-009/44

ABSTRACT EP 1235144 A2

The present invention provides methods and system for building a computer program, such as a dynamically linked library, capable of recognizing graphical user interface objects in HTML applications. The program accepts HTML DOM structures as input and processes the DOM by 1) creating one or more tokens for each parsed DOM element, and 2) parsing the generated tokens according to an application specific grammar. The program outputs user-interface objects that correspond to the graphical elements and other items displayed in the web browser.

ABSTRACT WORD COUNT: 84

NOTE:

Figure number on first page: 2

LEGAL STATUS (Type, Pub Date, Kind, Text):

Application: 020828 A2 Published application without search report

LANGUAGE (Publication,Procedural,Application): English; English; English

FULLTEXT AVAILABILITY:

Available Text	Language	Update	Word Count
CLAIMS A	(English)	200235	565
SPEC A	(English)	200235	4303
Total word count - document A			4868
Total word count - document B			0
Total word count - documents A + B			4868

...SPECIFICATION or in addition to, the HTML DOM. Regardless, the approach to UI object recognition is grammar-based.

At the outset, it will be appreciated that **DOM** is a platform-neutral and language-neutral interface that allows computer programs and **scripts** to dynamically access and update the content, structure and style of web documents. **DOM** is a World Wide Web Consortium (W3C) recommended specification. Internet Explorer, Netscape Navigator and all other **DOM**-compliant browsers implement the interfaces and functions defined by the **DOM** specification so that programs and **scripts** can access and update the HTML content loaded into the browser. When the browser loads an HTML document, it creates an internal **runtime** representation of it. **Methods** and systems according to the invention capitalize on the **DOM** interfaces exposed by the browsers, to access this runtime representation

of the HTML document.

The content and structure of the DOM is similar to the...

11/5,K/2 (Item 2 from file: 348)

DIALOG(R)File 348:EUROPEAN PATENTS

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01426242

Extending hypermedia documents by adding tagged attributes

Erweitern von hypermedialen Dokumenten durch gekennzeichnete Attribute

Extension de documents hypermedia par des attributs etiquetes

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PATENT (CC, No, Kind, Date): EP 1204030 A1 020508 (Basic)

APPLICATION (CC, No, Date): EP 2000309703 001102;

DESIGNATED STATES: AT; BE; CH; CY; DE; DK; ES; FI; FR; GB; GR; IE; IT; LI;

LU; MC; NL; PT; SE; TR

EXTENDED DESIGNATED STATES: AL; LT; LV; MK; RO; SI

INTERNATIONAL PATENT CLASS: G06F-017/30

ABSTRACT EP 1204030 A1

Undefined tags and tag attributes are embedded in a web page written in HTML. The web page includes a script which interprets the undefined attributes to perform a predefined action. The undefined tag attributes can refer to elements of a data source such as a stock and the current value of the stock. The interpreted attributes are used to retrieve the stock and value of interest from a real-time data source, and to write the values into the web page, so that they are displayed in the form of a real-time data stream.

ABSTRACT WORD COUNT: 94

NOTE:

Figure number on first page: 7

LEGAL STATUS (Type, Pub Date, Kind, Text):

Application: 020508 A1 Published application with search report

Examination: 030108 A1 Date of request for examination: 20021107

LANGUAGE (Publication,Procedural,Application): English; English; English

FULLTEXT AVAILABILITY:

Available Text	Language	Update	Word Count
CLAIMS A	(English)	200219	742
SPEC A	(English)	200219	3403
Total word count - document A			4145
Total word count - document B			0
Total word count - documents A + B			4145

...SPECIFICATION source. For example, a Java applet is used to implement a connection between the script and the RTTP server 6 shown in Figure 1. A **request** is sent via the **applet** to the RTTP server 6 specifying the required data by means of the symbol and fid attributes (step s17). The script then waits to receive...

...updated (step s21), the updated value is sent to the script by the RTTP server (step s20). The retrieved data is then written into the **document object model** and is therefore presented in the pre-defined locations on the browser screen (step s22).

While the above method has been described in relation to...

11/5,K/3 (Item 3 from file: 348)

DIALOG(R)File 348:EUROPEAN PATENTS

01251826

Method for providing fast access to dynamic content on the world wide web
Verfahren zum schnellen Zugreifen auf dynamischen Inhalt auf dem
World-Wide-Web

Methode pour l'accès rapide a des contenus dynamiques sur la toile mondiale
(WWW)

PATENT ASSIGNEE:

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PATENT (CC, No, Kind, Date): EP 1081607 A2 010307 (Basic)

EP 1081607 A3 011017

APPLICATION (CC, No, Date): EP 2000307187 000821;

PRIORITY (CC, No, Date): US 387571 990831

DESIGNATED STATES: DE; FR; GB

EXTENDED DESIGNATED STATES: AL; LT; LV; MK; RO; SI

INTERNATIONAL PATENT CLASS: G06F-017/30

ABSTRACT EP 1081607 A2

Shortcuts to Web pages that require multiple steps to be retrieved are enabled by means of a smart bookmark. A smart bookmark is a stored sequence of browsing steps performed by a user, that have been recorded in a transparent manner and which can be automatically played and replayed later when the smart bookmark is accessed. When a user elects to create a smart bookmark, a Java recorder-player applet is invoked that starts the recording process. When the recording process is started and an initial URL is inputted by the user, the responsive Web page at that URL downloaded into the browser is modified to attach event handlers to each element in that page that is associated with actions that the user may take. Each user's click, link traversal to another URL, or input of values to those elements on a form submission are automatically recorded as part of the smart bookmark under creation. The resultant information at each step is recorded in a file. When the smart bookmark is later accessed, the recorder-player Java applet reads the file, and the sequence of recorded steps is played back, including information associated with all link traversals and form submissions. During playback, each intermediate Web page optionally can be displayed in the users browser, or only the last page can be displayed. Further, during playback, transitions between successive steps can be automatic or can require an input from the user before a next step in the sequence is made.

ABSTRACT WORD COUNT: 248

NOTE:

Figure number on first page: 2

LEGAL STATUS (Type, Pub Date, Kind, Text):

Application: 010307 A2 Published application without search report

Search Report: 011017 A3 Separate publication of the search report

Examination: 020612 A2 Date of request for examination: 20020406

LANGUAGE (Publication,Procedural,Application): English; English; English

FULLTEXT AVAILABILITY:

Available Text	Language	Update	Word Count
CLAIMS A	(English)	200110	1425
SPEC A	(English)	200110	8078
Total word count - document A			9503
Total word count - document B			0

...SPECIFICATION and any associated Javascript code must be "signed" by the applet creator. When the user then starts the applet for either recording or playing, the **applet** will **request** from the user certain privileges to enable it to perform the above-described actions, such as recording/saving a smart bookmark.
After the Web page at...

11/5,K/4 (Item 1 from file: 349)
DIALOG(R) File 349:PCT FULLTEXT
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00976177

METHOD FOR CREATING BROWSER-BASED USER INTERFACE APPLICATIONS USING A FRAMEWORK

PROCEDE DE CREATION D'UNE INTERFACE UTILISATEUR BASEE SUR UN NAVIGATEUR ET APPLICATIONS UTILISANT UN CADRE

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Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):

Patent: WO 200305189 A2 20030116 (WO 0305189)

Application: WO 2002US21218 20020702 (PCT/WO US0221218)

Priority Application: US 2001303427 20010706; US 2002127042 20020419

Designated States: AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY BZ CA CH CN CO CR CU

CZ DE DK DM DZ EC EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP

KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NO NZ OM PH PL PT RO

RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TN TR TT TZ UA UG UZ VN YU ZA ZM ZW

(EP) AT BE BG CH CY CZ DE DK EE ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE SK TR

(OA) BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN GQ GW ML MR NE SN TD TG

(AP) GH GM KE LS MW MZ SD SL SZ TZ UG ZM ZW

(EA) AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM

Main International Patent Class: G06F-009/40

Publication Language: English

Filing Language: English

Fulltext Availability:

Detailed Description

Claims

Fulltext Word Count: 14593

English Abstract

A framework and method of programming web-based interfaces using management classes for the management of behavior regarding specific web elements wherein said code relating to said management classes is loaded into a user's browser and primarily executed within the client-side browser environment.

French Abstract

L'invention concerne un cadre ainsi qu'un procede de programmation d'interfaces basees sur le Web utilisant des classes de gestion pour la gestion du comportement concernant des elements du Web specifiques dans lesquels ledit code relatif auxdites classes de gestion est charge dans un navigateur d'utilisateur et execute essentiellement a l'interieur de l'environnement du navigateur situe cote client.

Legal Status (Type, Date, Text)

Publication 20030116 A2 Without international search report and to be

republished upon receipt of that report.

Fulltext Availability:
Detailed Description

Detailed Description

... and browser version are in use, the
BF checks for specific functions. If those functions exist in the
browser environment, the associated BF code will **run**. If the **functions**

don't exist, BF checks for other non-standard functions until one is
found that does exist, and the appropriate BIT code runs. As a...

11/5,K/5 (Item 2 from file: 349)
DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT
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00975241 **Image available**

WEB WINDOWED GRAPHICAL USER INTERFACE

INTERFACE UTILISATEUR GRAPHIQUE POSSEDANT DES FENETRES WEB

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Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):

Patent: WO 200305184 A2 20030116 (WO 0305184)

Application: WO 2001IB1186 20010704 (PCT/WO IB0101186)

Priority Application: WO 2001IB1186 20010704

Designated States: AE AG AL AM AT (utility model) AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY
BZ CA CH CN CO CR CU CZ (utility model) CZ DE (utility model) DE DK
(utility model) DK DM DZ EC EE (utility model) EE ES FI (utility model)
FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU
LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK (utility
model) SK SL TJ TM TR TT TZ UA UG US UZ VN YU ZA ZW
(EP) AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE TR
(OA) BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN GW ML MR NE SN TD TG
(AP) GH GM KE LS MW MZ SD SL SZ TZ UG ZW
(EA) AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM

Main International Patent Class: G06F-009/00

Publication Language: English

Filing Language: English

Fulltext Availability:

Detailed Description

Claims

Fulltext Word Count: 16390

English Abstract

A method for providing a windowed graphical user interface within a
single Web Page. Thanks to the use of Dynamic HTML divisions and Java
applets, a single web page downloaded from a web server, displays a
desktop page where individual windows can be created and managed. A
window manager is set up when the desktop page is downloaded and allows
synchronization of the WebWindows applets with the divisions of the DHTML
page. The invention has also for object a graphical user interface.

French Abstract

Procede servant a creer une interface utilisateur graphique a fenetres a
l'interieur d'une seule page Web. Grace a l'utilisation de divisions HTML
dynamiques et de mini-applications Java, une seule page Web telechargee
depuis un serveur Web, affiche une page electronique dans laquelle il est

possible de creer et de gerer des fenetres individuelles. Un gestionnaire de fenetre est mis en place au moment du telechargement de la page electronique et permet de synchroniser les mini-applications Web Windows avec les divisions de la page DHTML. L'invention concerne egalement une interface utilisateur graphique.

Legal Status (Type, Date, Text)

Publication 20030116 A2 Without international search report and to be republished upon receipt of that report.

Fulltext Availability:

Detailed Description

Detailed Description

... methods to call the surrounding browser's functionality.

Communication between both sides is bi-directional: JavaScript 1.0 has access to applets 17 through the **document object model (DOM)**: it can **call** and pass arguments to as well as receive results from any applet's method.

WebWindows Applets 17 need the JSObject 18 in order to call...

11/5,K/6 (Item 3 from file: 349)

DIALOG(R) File 349:PCT FULLTEXT

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00964497

SIMULATION SYSTEM AND METHOD

SYSTEME ET PROCEDE DE SIMULATION

Patent Applicant/Assignee:

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Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):

Patent: WO 200297681 A2 20021205 (WO 0297681)

Application: WO 2002US12322 20020416 (PCT/WO US0212322)

Priority Application: US 2001865293 20010525

Designated States: AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY BZ CA CH CN CO CR CU

CZ DE DK DM DZ EC EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP

KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NO NZ OM PH PL PT RO

RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TN TR TT TZ UA UG UZ VN YU ZA ZM ZW

(EP) AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE TR

(OA) BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN GQ GW ML MR NE SN TD TG

(AP) GH GM KE LS MW MZ SD SL SZ TZ UG ZM ZW

(EA) AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM

Main International Patent Class: G06F-017/50

Publication Language: English

Filing Language: English

Fulltext Availability:

Detailed Description

Claims

Fulltext Word Count: 6584

English Abstract

A simulation system and method enabled through the use of an XML-based Simulation Reference Markup Language (SRML) and a corresponding system runtime environment. The simulation system comprises a simulation reference simulator (30) adapted to receive an SRML simulation model (32) including a simulation item (20). The simulation reference simulator (30) comprises an item manager (44) for loading properties of each item (20) of the simulation model (32), and an event manager (46) for processing

the simulation model (32). A method of conducting simulations comprises the steps of defining a simulation model (32) with Simulation Reference Markup Language, communicating the model (32) to a simulation reference simulator (30), executing the model (32) with the simulation reference simulator (30), and providing an output (34) of the modeled events.

French Abstract

L'invention concerne un systeme et un procede de simulation actives via l'utilisation d'un langage de balisage de reference de simulation a base de langage XML (SRML) et un environnement d'execution de systeme correspondant. Le systeme de simulation comprend un simulateur de reference de simulation (30) concu pour recevoir un modele de simulation SRML (32) comprenant un element de simulation (20). Le simulateur de reference de simulation (30) comprend un gestionnaire d'element (44) destine a charger des proprietes de chaque element (20) du modele de simulation (32), et un gestionnaire d'evenement (46) destine a traiter le modele de simulation (32). L'invention concerne aussi un procede de conduite de simulations consistant a definir un modele de simulation (32) a l'aide du langage SRML, a communiquer le modele (32) a un simulateur de reference de simulation (30), a executer le modele (32) a l'aide du simulateur de reference de simulation (30), et a fournir une sortie (34) des evenements modelises.

Legal Status (Type, Date, Text)

Publication 20021205 A2 Without international search report and to be republished upon receipt of that report.

Fulltext Availability:

Detailed Description

Detailed Description

... text/java script" or "text/vbscript." The following is an example of an item that is defined with a script.

```
<Vehicle ID='Airforcell Running=11'>
< Script Type=1text/ javascript1 >
<![CDATA[
var Occupied=0;
function turnOn
  Running =1;
  function turnoff
->o Running =0;
</ Script >
</Vehicle>
```

[0034] The Vehicle item is given a unique system-wide identifier since an ID property has global semantics, and a Runner property with an initial value of "1." In general, the **script** directly accesses DOM attributes to obtain properties. However, the **script** can define properties that do not have corresponding attributes by declaring public variables. In this example, the item's behavior also comes by way of functions, which are identified as "turnOn" and "turnOff." Because the foregoing **script** defines AirForcel as having a global identifier, anywhere in the **script**, a modeler could use a code such as the following.

```
AirForcel.Occupied=1;
AirForcel.turnon;
X=AirForcel.Running;
AirForcel.turnOff;
```

[0035] Each item has a...software implemented functions executed by the simulation engine 42.

[0054] Referring now to Figures 4 and 6, the simulation loading process begins when a calling **procedure** invokes the Load (Step 600) **method** of a Simulation object and passes the location of the XML. At that point, the item 0 manager 44 calls upon an XML parser to build a validated DOM tree 54 from the specified input (Step 602). If successful, the

simulation then traverses the **DOM** tree and creates items 66 and schedules events 68 (Steps 604, 606) from the nodes, attributes, links and **scripts** contained therein. The nodes, attributes, links and **scripts** are supplied from the Model 32, SRML Schema 62, and 1 5 application-specific schema 64. Code within an item's **script** that appears outside a function or procedure gets executed as the item is created as either a remote service 56 or extension 58. These are...global items until after the load is complete. If an item requires further initialization, a modeler can broadcast a downward event from the root that **invokes** a specified 2 5 initialization **method**.

[00551 When the Load has completed, the simulation is ready to begin processing events, and a Simulation object is configured according to an object model

11/5,K/7 (Item 4 from file: 349)
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00929797 **Image available**

A SERVICE GATEWAY FOR INTERACTIVE TELEVISION
PASSERELLE DE SERVICE DE TELEVISION INTERACTIVE

Patent Applicant/Assignee:

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Legal Representative:

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Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):

Patent: WO 200263879 A2 20020815 (WO 0263879)

Application: WO 2002US2725 20020201 (PCT/WO US0202725)

Priority Application: US 2001265986 20010202; US 2001266210 20010202; US
2001267876 20010209; US 2001269261 20010215; US 2001279543 20010328; US
2001858436 20010516

Designated States: AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY BZ CA CH CN CO CR CU

CZ DE DK DM DZ EC EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP
KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NO NZ OM PH PL PT RO
RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TN TR TT TZ UA UG UZ VN YU ZA ZM ZW

(EP) AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE TR

(OA) BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN GQ GW ML MR NE SN TD TG

(AP) GH GM KE LS MW MZ SD SL SZ TZ UG ZM ZW

(EA) AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM

Main International Patent Class: H04N-007/173

Publication Language: English

Filing Language: English

Fulltext Availability:

Detailed Description

Claims

Fulltext Word Count: 30805

English Abstract

A service gateway provides a proxy between a client protocol and a plurality of standard communication protocols. The service gateway provides asymmetrical routing, data compression and encryption to optimize client processing power and communication link bandwidth. The service gateway enables content translation between clients and service providers. The service gateway keeps track of client available memory and sequence numbers in messages to generate error codes when applicable. A store and forward message capability is provided along with abstract

session identifiers. The service gateway supports user datagram protocol.

French Abstract

L'invention concerne une passerelle de service mandataire entre un protocole client et plusieurs protocoles de communication standard. La passerelle de service permet un acheminement asymetrique, et la compression et le chiffrement des donnees afin d'optimiser la puissance de traitement et la bande passante de liaison de communication du client. La passerelle de service permet la translation de contenu entre clients et fournisseurs de service. La passerelle de service controle la disponibilite de memoire du client et les numeros de sequence dans les messages pour generer des codes d'erreur s'il y a lieu. L'invention possede une capacite de stockage et de transmission de message, ainsi que des identificateurs de session. La passerelle de service est compatible avec le protocole de datagrammes utilisateur.

Legal Status (Type, Date, Text)

Publication 20020815 A2 Without international search report and to be republished upon receipt of that report.

Examination 20021212 Request for preliminary examination prior to end of 19th month from priority date

Fulltext Availability:

Detailed Description

Detailed Description

... bank application can send a viewer's last 20 credit card transactions from its server while the HTML page is broadcast. Preferably a Java Script **function request** (HTTP like) the server some XML, using the result and some **DOM** functions patches a table with the result.

56

Preferably, security is provided for secured authentication of the viewer, which is performed at SGW rather than...

11/5,K/8 (Item 5 from file: 349)

DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT

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00929796 **Image available**

A METHOD AND APPARATUS FOR REFORMATTING OF CONTENT FOR DISPLAY ON INTERACTIVE TELEVISION

PROCEDE ET SYSTEME DE REFORMATAGE D'UN CONTENU DESTINE A ETRE AFFICHE SUR UNE TELEVISION INTERACTIVE

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Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):

Patent: WO 200263878 A2-A3 20020815 (WO 0263878)

Application: WO 2002US2664 20020201 (PCT/WO US0202664)

Priority Application: US 2001265986 20010202; US 2001266210 20010202; US
2001267876 20010209; US 2001269261 20010215; US 2001279543 20010328

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CZ DE DK DM DZ EC EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP
KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NO NZ OM PH PL PT RO
RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TN TR TT TZ UA UG UZ VN YU ZA ZM ZW

(EP) AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE TR

(OA) BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN GQ GW ML MR NE SN TD TG

(AP) GH GM KE LS MW MZ SD SL SZ TZ UG ZM ZW

(EA) AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM

Main International Patent Class: H04N-007/16

International Patent Class: G06F-017/30; H04N-007/173

Publication Language: English
Filing Language: English
Fulltext Availability:
Detailed Description
Claims
Fulltext Word Count: 14978

English Abstract

A method and apparatus for presenting a variety of content from a multitude of sources broadcast from a head end server to a client device. The broadcast content comprises HTML input from broadcast, cache, the internet or other sources is processed by a lay out engine for image positioning to avoid overlapping and shaped for appearance on a client device. The image is transferred to a client device in a client compatible code for presentation to a user on a client device.

French Abstract

L'invention concerne un procede et un systeme qui permettent de presenter une profusion de contenus provenant de plusieurs sources radiodiffusees, d'un serveur tete de ligne vers un dispositif client. Le contenu radiodiffuse, constitue d'une entree HTML provenant d'une radiodiffusion, d'une antememoire, d'Internet ou d'autres sources, est traite par un moteur de presentation pour le positionnement de l'image afin d'eviter le chevauchement, puis dimensionne pour apparaitre dans un dispositif client. L'image est transferee vers un dispositif client, au moyen d'un code reconnaissant le client, pour etre presentee a un usager dans un dispositif client.

Legal Status (Type, Date, Text)

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Search Rpt 20021205 Late publication of international search report
Republication 20021205 A3 With international search report.
Examination 20030116 Request for preliminary examination prior to end of 19th month from priority date

Fulltext Availability:
Detailed Description

Detailed Description

... bank application can send a viewer's last 20 VISA@ transactions from its server while the HTML page is broadcast. Preferably a
15
Java Script **function request** (HTTP like), using the result and some **DOM** functions patches a table with the result.

11/5,K/9 (Item 6 from file: 349)
DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT
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00929773 **Image available**

**A DIGITAL TELEVISION APPLICATION PROTOCOL FOR INTERACTIVE TELEVISION
PROTOCOLE D'APPLICATION DE TELEVISION NUMERIQUE DESTINE A UNE TELEVISION
NUMERIQUE**

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Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):

Patent: WO 200263851 A2 20020815 (WO 0263851)

Application: WO 2002US2829 20020201 (PCT/WO US0202829)

Priority Application: US 2001265986 20010202; US 2001266210 20010202; US
2001267876 20010209; US 2001269261 20010215; US 2001279543 20010328; US
2001858379 20010516

Designated States: AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY BZ CA CH CN CO CR CU

CZ DE DK DM DZ EC EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP

KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NO NZ OM PH PL PT RO

RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TN TR TT TZ UA UG UZ VN YU ZA ZM ZW

(EP) AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE TR

(OA) BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN GQ GW ML MR NE SN TD TG

(AP) GH GM KE LS MW MZ SD SL SZ TZ UG ZM ZW

(EA) AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM

Main International Patent Class: H04L-029/06

International Patent Class: H04N-007/173

Publication Language: English

Filing Language: English

Fulltext Availability:

Detailed Description

Claims

Fulltext Word Count: 22531

English Abstract

A common communication language that can address all the applications running in a multitude of set top boxes (STBs) or client devices and application servers. The present invention, DATP protocol encapsulates a Meta language that provides a generic portable communication application programmer interface that requires light process or utilization and is well suited for a typical STB possessing limited processing power. DATP requires relatively few processing cycles compared to typical Internet communication protocols. DATP reduces the overhead of the communication protocol handler at the STB and makes the communication protocol handler common for all STBs applications. The preferred DATP protocol is portable for all STBs since it is written in a native language that interfaces with the underlying operating system of the STB. A SGW (SGW) performs as a DATP server. The SGW translate between DATP messages and standard communication protocols. SGW enables SP clients at STBs utilizing DATP to communicate with service applications using a variety of communication protocols. A content converter is provided to convert standard Web content into content suitable for display on a client-viewing device, e.g., a TV.

French Abstract

Langage de communication commun qui peut s'adresser a toutes les applications tournant dans plusieurs decodeurs (STB) ou dispositifs clients et serveurs d'applications. Dans la presente invention, un protocole DATP comprend une metalangue qui fournit une interface portable de programme d'applications de communications qui requiert une utilisation allgee du processeur et qui est bien adaptee aux STB typiques n'ayant qu'une puissance de traitement limitee. Le DATP requiert relativement peu de cycles de traitement en comparaison aux protocoles de communication Internet typiques. Le DATP reduit le surdebit du module de traitement du protocole de communication dans le STB et fournit un module de traitement du protocole de communication commun a toutes les applications STB. Le protocole DATP prefere est portable et adapte a tous les STB car ecrit en un langage natif qui permet l'interfacage avec le systeme d'exploitation sous-jacent de STB. Une passerelle de service (SGW) fonctionne comme un serveur de DATP. La SGW effectue la traduction entre les messages DATP et les protocoles de communication standard. La SGW permet aux clients SP dans les STB utilisant le DATP de communiquer avec les applications de service au moyen de divers protocoles de communication. Un convertisseur de contenu sert a convertir le contenu

Web standard en un contenu concu pour l'affichage dans un dispositif de visualisation client tel qu'un poste de television.

Legal Status (Type, Date, Text)

Publication 20020815 A2 Without international search report and to be republished upon receipt of that report.

Examination 20021219 Request for preliminary examination prior to end of 19th month from priority date

Fulltext Availability:
Detailed Description

Detailed Description

... application can send a viewer's last 20 credit card transactions from its server while the HTML page is broadcast. Preferably

47

a Java Script **function request** (HTTP like) the server some XML, using the result and some **DOM** functions patches a table with the result.

Preferably, security is provided for secured authentication of the viewer, which is performed at SGW rather than at...

11/5,K/10 (Item 7 from file: 349)

DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT

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00911824

WATERMARK COMMUNICATION AND CONTROL SYSTEMS

SYSTEMES DE COMMANDE ET DE COMMUNICATION A FILIGRANE

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Patent Applicant/Inventor:

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Legal Representative:

CONWELL William Y (agent), Digimarc Corporation, 19801 SW 72nd Avenue, Suite 100, Tualatin, OR 97062, US,

Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):

Patent: WO 200245406 A2-A3 20020606 (WO 0245406)

Application: WO 2001US48242 20011120 (PCT/WO US0148242)

Priority Application: US 2000252939 20001122

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CZ DE DK DM DZ EC EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP

KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NO NZ OM PH PL PT RO

RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT TZ UA UG US UZ VN YU ZA ZM ZW

(EP) AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE TR

(OA) BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN GQ GW ML MR NE SN TD TG

(AP) GH GM KE LS MW MZ SD SL SZ TZ UG ZM ZW

(EA) AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM

Main International Patent Class: H04N-007/08

International Patent Class: H04K-001/00

Publication Language: English

Filing Language: English

Fulltext Availability:

Detailed Description

Claims

Fulltext Word Count: 20698

English Abstract

An enhanced television system (e.g., ATVEF-based) convey enhancement data using an in-band, video watermark, channel. The system desirably is implemented using a layered architecture, so that the watermark nature of the communications channel is transparent to other layers that employ the enhancement data. Due to the in-picture nature of the communications channel, systems employing the detailed technology are not subject to

some of the compatibility issues that are present with prior art techniques.

French Abstract

L'invention concerne un systeme de television amelioree (par exemple, a base du standard ATVEF) transmettant des donnees ameliorees en utilisant un canal intra-bande a filigrane video. La mise en oeuvre du systeme se fait, de preference, en utilisant une architecture en couches, de facon que la nature du filigrane du canal de communications soit transparente aux autres couches qui utilisent les donnees d'amelioration. En raison de la nature intra-image du canal de communications, les systemes utilisant la technologie detaillee ne sont pas sujets a certains des problemes de compatibilite presents dans les techniques anterieures.

Legal Status (Type, Date, Text)

Publication 20020606 A2 Without international search report and to be
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Search Rpt 20020906 Late publication of international search report
Republication 20020906 A3 With international search report.
Examination 20030109 Request for preliminary examination prior to end of
19th month from priority date

Fulltext Availability:

Claims

Claim

... 0: h t :JJ1@LwWy@ao,[gZT.B1 JIt 14Q/
Document scripting language ECMAScript- http://&m@.ecrri;LL@J t;2EO rf-Q-62.htm
Document Object Model DOM Level 0: ht@P-1AV
WW.Wa
-or9LaQ
U
UUIDs and GUIDs (IETF work in progress draft-leach-uuids-guids-01): The draft is no...exchanges between the source and destination computer.
DHTML (Dynamic HTML): a term used by some vendors to describe the combination of HTML, style sheets, and **scripts** that enable the animation of web pages. **DOM (Document Object Model)**: the **Document Object Model** is a platform- and language-neutral interface that will allow programs and **scripts** to dynamically access and update the content, structure and style of documents. The document can be further processed and the results of that processing can...to minimize the creation of new specifications. Not surprisingly, the group chose to base their content specification on existing Internet technologies such as HTML and **JavaScript**. Besides minimizing the number of standards that the ATVEF working group needed to create, forcing content creators to base their content on existing Internet technologies...how long the content should be offered to the viewer and a checksum to ensure the integrity of the delivered information. Lastly, triggers may contain **JavaScript** fragments. These **script** fragments (often just single **method calls**) can trigger execution of **JavaScript** within the associated HTML page, and can be used for such things as synchronization of the enhanced content with the video signal and updating of...

11/5,K/11 (Item 8 from file: 349)
DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT
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00904169

EXTENDING HYPERMEDIA DOCUMENTS BY ADDING TAGGED ATTRIBUTES

EXTENSION D'HYPERDOCUMENTS

Patent Applicant/Assignee:

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London EC2A 1BR, GB, GB (Residence), GB (Nationality), (For all
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Patent Applicant/Inventor:

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Legal Representative:

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Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):

Patent: WO 200237205 A2-A3 20020510 (WO 0237205)

Application: WO 2001GB4861 20011102 (PCT/WO GB0104861)

Priority Application: EP 2000309703 20001102

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CZ DE DK DM DZ EC EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP

KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NO NZ PH PL PT RO RU

SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT TZ UA UG US UZ VN YU ZA ZW

(EP) AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE TR

(OA) BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN GQ GW ML MR NE SN TD TG

(AP) GH GM KE LS MW MZ SD SL SZ TZ UG ZW

(EA) AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM

Main International Patent Class: G06F-017/30

Publication Language: English

Filing Language: English

Fulltext Availability:

Detailed Description

Claims

Fulltext Word Count: 4924

English Abstract

Undefined tags and tag attributes are embedded in a web page written in HTML. The web page includes a script which interprets the undefined attributes to perform a predefined action. The undefined tag attributes can refer to elements of a data source such as a stock and the current value of the stock. The interpreted attributes are used to retrieve the stock and value of interest from a real-time data source, and to write the values into the web page, so that they are displayed in the form of a real-time data stream.

French Abstract

La presente invention concerne des etiquettes non definies et des attributs etiquettes qui sont incorpores dans une page Web ecrite en HTML. La page Web comprend une macro-instruction qui interprete les attributs non definis de maniere a executer une action predefinie. Les attributs etiquettes non definis peuvent se referer a des elements d'une source de donnees tels qu'un stock et la valeur courante du stock. Les attributs interpretes sont utilises pour recuperer le stock et la valeur d'interet a partir d'une source de donnees temps reel, et d'ecrire lesdites valeurs dans la page Web, de sorte qu'elles sont affichees sous la forme d'un train de donnees en temps reel.

Legal Status (Type, Date, Text)

Publication 20020510 A2 Without international search report and to be
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Search Rpt 20020718 Late publication of international search report

Republication 20020718 A3 With international search report.

Examination 20021128 Request for preliminary examination prior to end of
19th month from priority date

Fulltext Availability:

Detailed Description

Detailed Description

... source.

For example, a Java applet is used to implement a connection between the script and the RTTP server 6 shown in Figure 1. A **request** is sent via the **applet** to the RTTP server 6 specifying the required data by means of the symbol and fid attributes (step s17). The script then waits to receive...

...updated (step s21), the updated value is sent to the script by the RTTP

server (step s20). The retrieved data is then written into the **document object model** and is therefore presented in the pre-

11/5,K/12 (Item 9 from file: 349)
DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT
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00882958 **Image available**

**GATHERING ENRICHED WEB SERVER ACTIVITY DATA OF CACHED WEB CONTENT
COLLECTE DE DONNEES D'ACTIVITE DE SERVEUR WEB ENRICHIES DE CONTENU
D'ANTEMEMOIRE WEB**

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IBM DEUTSCHLAND GMBH, Pascalstrasse 100, 70569 Stuttgart, DE, DE
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Legal Representative:

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Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):

Patent: WO 200217079 A2 20020228 (WO 0217079)
Application: WO 2001EP9308 20010811 (PCT/WO EP0109308)
Priority Application: US 2000641495 20000818

Designated States: AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY BZ CA CH CN CO CR CU
CZ DE DK DM DZ EC EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP
KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE
SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT TZ UA UG UZ VN YU ZA ZW

(EP) AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE TR
(OA) BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN GQ GW ML MR NE SN TD TG
(AP) GH GM KE LS MW MZ SD SL SZ TZ UG ZW
(EA) AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM

Main International Patent Class: G06F-011/34

Publication Language: English

Filing Language: English

Fulltext Availability:

Detailed Description

Claims

Fulltext Word Count: 8132

English Abstract

A method and system for gathering enriched web server activity data in a global communications network in which requested information files are cached at a plurality of network devices. With the prevalence of web caching on the Internet, the origin web servers do not serve the majority of requests for web site content. A single pixel clear Graphics Image Format (GIF) request is added to the HyperText Markup Language (HTML) source file for a web page. Appended to the GIF request is a Common Gateway Interface (CGI) string of data that contains enhanced web activity data information, including the number of images (hits") that have to be retrieved by a client browser to build the web page, and the referring identifier that resulted in access to the web page. The single pixel clear GIF request is not cacheable and results in the request being transmitted to the origin web server when the client browser interprets the HTML file. The enriched data is stored in log files at the origin web server to accumulate an accurate number of hits on the web page.

French Abstract

L'invention concerne un procede et un systeme permettant de collecter des donnees d'activite de serveur Web enrichies dans un reseau de communications global, dans lequel les fichiers d'informations requis sont mis en antememoire au niveau d'une pluralite de dispositifs de reseau. Du fait de l'importance de la mise en antememoire Web sur l'Internet, les serveurs Web d'origine ne fournissent pas de reponse a la plupart des demandes de contenu de site Web. Une demande de format d'image graphique (GIF) claire a pixel unique est ajoutee au fichier source de langage hypertexte (HTML) d'une page Web. Une demande GIF est jointe a une chaine de donnees d'interface de passerelle commune (CGI) contenant des informations de donnees d'activite ameliorees, notamment le nombres d'images (reponses pertinentes) extraites par un navigateur de client pour creer une page Web, et l'identificateur de reference permettant d'accéder a ladite page Web. La demande de format d'image graphique (GIF) claire a pixel unique n'est pas antememotisable, et a pour consequence la transmission de ladite demande au serveur Web d'origine lorsque le navigateur du client interprete le fichier HTML. Les donnees enrichies sont stockees dans des fichiers journaux au niveau du serveur Web d'origine afin d'accumuler un nombre precis de reponses pertinentes sur la page Web.

Legal Status (Type, Date, Text)

Publication 20020228 A2 Without international search report and to be republished upon receipt of that report.

Examination 20020815 Request for preliminary examination prior to end of 19th month from priority date

Fulltext Availability:

Detailed Description

Detailed Description

... of computer, the monitor, the speed of the Internet connection, and the browser software used to view the page.

Advanced web designers often use a **scripting** language called **JavaScript** and a system of naming parts of the web page **called** the **document object model (DOM)**, together with HTML to create dynamic content on a page. These effects are sometimes called dynamic HTML, or DHTML. HTML tags are commands written between angle brackets (< >) that indicate how the browser should display the text. Examples of HTML tags are BASE, FORM, FRAME, IMG and **SCRIPT**. There are opening and closing versions for many tags and the affected text is contained within the two tags. The opening and closing tags use...

11/5,K/13 (Item 10 from file: 349)

DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT

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00851718

SYSTEM AND METHOD FOR GENERATING REFERRALS TO A NETWORK SITE

SYSTEME ET PROCEDE PERMETTANT DE GENERER DES RENVOIS DE REFERENCE A UN SITE DU RESEAU

Patent Applicant/Assignee:

FREEME COM INC, Suite 230, 811 Barton Springs Road, Austin, TX 78704, US,
US (Residence), US (Nationality)

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Legal Representative:

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Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):

Patent: WO 200184430 A2 20011108 (WO 0184430)
Application: WO 2001US13557 20010427 (PCT/WO US0113557)
Priority Application: US 2000200201 20000428
Designated States: AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY BZ CA CH CN CR CU CZ
DE DK DM DZ EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ
LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG
SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT TZ UA UG UZ VN YU ZA ZW
(EP) AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE TR
(OA) BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN GW ML MR NE SN TD TG
(AP) GH GM KE LS MW MZ SD SL SZ TZ UG ZW
(EA) AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM
Main International Patent Class: G06F-017/60
Publication Language: English
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Fulltext Availability:
Detailed Description
Claims
Fulltext Word Count: 25362

English Abstract

French Abstract

Legal Status (Type, Date, Text)
Publication 20011108 A2 With declaration under Article 17(2)(a); without
abstract; title not checked by the International
Searching Authority.

Fulltext Availability:
Detailed Description

Detailed Description

... port. Whenever the model experiences a change that
requires a refresh of the observer view ports, the model simply iterates
through the registry (table) and **calls** the update **method** on all the
observer
-58~
view ports. This cannot be done in a web environment because the only
reference to a view is obtained when...

...refreshed even though only one valid reference to a view is available at
any one time. This may be accomplished through the use of Java **script**
and the **Document Object Model (DOM)** or other such models as known
to those skilled in the art.

This methodology is illustrated in FIGUREs 27 and 28, wherein a user 16
...

11/5,K/14 (Item 11 from file: 349)
DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT
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00844251 **Image available**
DYNAMIC INTEGRATION OF WEB SITES
INTEGRATION DYNAMIQUE DE SITES WEB

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Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):

Patent: WO 200177838 A1 20011018 (WO 0177838)

Application: WO 2001IL337 20010411 (PCT/WO IL0100337)

Priority Application: US 2000196863 20000412; US 2000592975 20000612

Designated States: AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY BZ CA CH CN CO CR CU

CZ DE DK DM DZ EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR

KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE

SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT TZ UA UG US UZ VN YU ZA ZW

(EP) AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE TR

(OA) BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN GW ML MR NE SN TD TG

(AP) GH GM KE LS MW MZ SD SL SZ TZ UG ZW

(EA) AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM

Main International Patent Class: G06F-013/00

Publication Language: English

Filing Language: English

Fulltext Availability:

Detailed Description

Claims

Fulltext Word Count: 13319

English Abstract

A method for displaying information includes identifying computer-readable service code at a service site (32), which code, when read by a client computer (22) via a network (26), causes the computer to display at least one service page (40, 44) containing service information. At least a portion of the service code is selected for inclusion in a service component (52, 62) containing at least a portion of the service information that corresponds to the selected code. A pointer is generated, indicating a location at which the service component is accessible, for inclusion of the pointer in host code accessible to the client computer from a host site (28), which is separate from the service site and is accessible via the network, the host code, when read by the client computer, causing the computer to display a host page (50, 60) containing host information. An invocation of the pointer by the client computer is received at the location when the client computer accesses the host page. The selected service code is then conveyed to the client computer, such that responsive to the selected service code, the client computer displays the service component on the host page.

French Abstract

L'invention concerne un procede d'affichage d'informations qui comprend l'identification, a un site (32) de service, d'un code de service lisible par ordinateur ; ce code, une fois lu par un ordinateur (22) de client par l'intermediaire d'un reseau (26), provoque l'affichage par l'ordinateur d'au moins une page de service (40, 44) contenant des informations de service. Au moins une partie du code de service est selectionnee en vue d'une inclusion dans un element de service (52, 62) contenant au moins une partie des informations de service qui correspondent au code selectionne. Un pointeur produit, qui indique un emplacement auquel est accessible l'element de service, est destine a etre inclus dans le code d'hote accessible a l'ordinateur de client a partir d'un site (28) hote, separe du site de service et accessible par l'intermediaire du reseau ; ce code hote, une fois lu par un ordinateur de client, provoque l'affichage par l'ordinateur d'au moins une page (50, 60) hote contenant des informations d'hote. Un appel du pointeur, effectue par l'ordinateur de client, est recu a l'emplacement donne lorsque l'ordinateur de client accede a la page hote. Le code de service selectionne est ensuite transfere a l'ordinateur de client, de sorte qu'en reponse au code de service selectionne, l'ordinateur de client affiche l'element de service sur la page hote.

Legal Status (Type, Date, Text)

Publication 20011018 A1 With international search report.

Publication 20011018 A1 Before the expiration of the time limit for amending the claims and to be republished in the event of the receipt of amendments.

Examination 20021010 Request for preliminary examination prior to end of

Fulltext Availability:
Detailed Description

Detailed Description

... part of the WSMML component itself

I 0

2. For each link created using JavaScript (either using the document.write(JavaScript command or using the **Document Object Model**), call the **JavaScript function** wsmIMakeComponentHref(with the URL of the link. For example, replace the following code.

```
document.write('<a href="--" + url + "5 Click here </a>');  
with this.
```

```
document...
```

11/5,K/15 (Item 12 from file: 349)
DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT
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00838894

SYSTEM AND METHOD FOR DELIVERY AND UPDATING OF REAL-TIME DATA
SYSTEME ET PROCEDE DE DISTRIBUTION ET DE MISE A JOUR DE DONNEES EN TEMPS
REEL

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Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):

Patent: WO 200171557 A2 20010927 (WO 0171557)

Application: WO 2001IB239 20010222 (PCT/WO IB0100239)

Priority Application: US 2000531534 20000321

Designated States: AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CR CU CZ DE

DK DM DZ EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC

LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK

SL TJ TM TR TT TZ UA UG UZ VN YU ZA ZW

(EP) AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE TR

(OA) BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN GW ML MR NE SN TD TG

(AP) GH GM KE LS MW MZ SD SL SZ TZ UG ZW

(EA) AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM

Main International Patent Class: G06F-017/30

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Filing Language: English

Fulltext Availability:

Detailed Description

Claims

Fulltext Word Count: 7074

English Abstract

A system, method and computer program for receiving real-time data from a content provider and delivering it to a user terminal while using the minimum amount of communication bandwidth possible. This real-time data may take the form of any frequently changing data such as stock prices. The user logs on the system and specifies a portfolio or stocks he is interested viewing. The user may also select active keys which are to be continuously observed. Upon receipt of the real-time data from the content provider, the system, method and computer program determine

whether the real-time data has changed from the last update. If no changes have occurred to the real-time data values or the real-time data is not associated the currently active keys then there is no real-time data downloaded to the user. Only if there is a change in real-time data values associated with active currently active keys will the real-time data be transmitted to the user terminal. Further, this system, method and computer program may communicate to any possible user terminal no matter what size screen since the position of each changed real-time data value is specified based on screen size the user terminal is using. Therefor, a user may monitor continuously changing real-time data values while using a mobile device such as a digital cellular phone.

French Abstract

L'invention concerne un systeme, un procede, et un programme informatique permettant de recevoir des donnees en temps reel d'un fournisseur de contenu, et de les distribuer a un terminal d'utilisateur tout en utilisant une quantite minimum de largeur de bande de communication. Les donnees en temps reel peuvent prendre la forme de donnees changeant frequemment, telles que des prix de stocks. L'utilisateur entre en communication avec le systeme, et specifie un portefeuille ou des stocks qu'il souhaite visualiser. Cet utilisateur peut egalement selectionner des cles actives qui sont observees de maniere continue. A la reception des donnees en temps reel du fournisseur de contenu, le systeme, le procede, et le programme informatique determinent si ces donnees en temps reel ont change depuis la derniere mise a jour. Si aucun changement n'est intervenu sur les valeurs de donnees en temps reel ou si les donnees en temps reel ne sont pas associees aux cles actuellement actives, lesdites donnees en temps reel ne sont pas telechargees sur le terminal de l'utilisateur. Ces donnees en temps reel sont transmises au terminal de l'utilisateur uniquement dans le cas d'un changement intervenu sur les valeurs de donnees en temps reel associees aux cles actuellement actives. Ce systeme, ce procede, et ce programme informatique peuvent egalement communiquer avec un eventuel terminal d'utilisateur independamment de la taille de l'ecran, du fait que la position de chaque valeur de donnee en temps reel changee est specifiee sur la base de la taille de l'ecran que l'utilisateur utilise. Par consequent, l'utilisateur peut surveiller de maniere continue un changement de valeurs de donnees en temps reel tout en utilisant un dispositif mobile tel qu'un telephone cellulaire numerique.

Legal Status (Type, Date, Text)

Publication 20010927 A2 Without international search report and to be republished upon receipt of that report.

Examination 20020110 Request for preliminary examination prior to end of 19th month from priority date

Fulltext Availability:

Detailed Description

Detailed Description

... user and performs basic navigation. If a need exists to change the page, the JavaScn'pt of the HTML page and JavaScript 6 1 0 **calls** the embedded **applet** 620 to change the page of active keys, and the embedded applet 620 responds with an indication of whether it is 0 possible to do ...applet 620, on receiving appropriate data from the data server thread I 00, changes the displayed data on the user terminal 10 window using a **JavaScript** method for a document object module (**DOM**) manipulation.

5 A detailed discussion will now be supplied for the modules shown in FIG. 2 contained in realtime server 20. As previously mentioned, the...

11/5,K/16 (Item 13 from file: 349)
DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT
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00825055

A DECLARATIVE, DATA-NEUTRAL CLIENT-SERVER DATA TRANSPORT MECHANISM

**MECANISME DE TRANSPORT DE DONNEES CLIENT-SERVEUR INDEPENDANT DES DONNEES,
DECLARATIF**

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Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):

Patent: WO 200157737 A2 20010809 (WO 0157737)

Application: WO 2001US3663 20010205 (PCT/WO US0103663)

Priority Application: US 2000180393 20000204

Designated States: AE AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CR CU CZ DE DK

DM EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR

LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ

TM TR TT TZ UA UG US UZ VN YU ZA ZW

(EP) AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE TR

(OA) BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN GW ML MR NE SN TD TG

(AP) GH GM KE LS MW MZ SD SL SZ TZ UG ZW

(EA) AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM

Main International Patent Class: G06F-017/30

Publication Language: English

Filing Language: English

Fulltext Availability:

Detailed Description

Claims

Fulltext Word Count: 44483

English Abstract

The invention provides a solution to client-server data handling tasks, such as, transport and data manipulation, by keeping the middleware ignorant of the specific semantics of the data and makes it instead a "dumb" or "blind" transport conduit between the client and the data base. Conversely, the invention provides the client with a mechanism to manipulate the database data without the middleware understanding the type or structure of the data that is being acted upon. This flows easily with the functioning of the client and the database, which is, to move the data back and forth from one to the other, with the client accepting the data from the user and displaying the database data to the user.

French Abstract

L'invention apporte une solution aux taches de gestion de donnees client-serveur, telles que, le transport et la manipulation des donnees, du fait que l'intergiciel est maintenu ignorant de la semantique specifique des donnees et qu'au lieu de l'avertir de cette derniere, un conduit de transport 'non intelligent' ou 'aveugle' est assure entre le client et la base de donnees. L'invention dote le client d'un mecanisme qui permet de manipuler les donnees de la base de donnees sans que l'intergiciel connaisse le type ou la structure des donnees concernees. Ces donnees circulent facilement lorsque le client et la base de donnees fonctionnent, c'est-a-dire que les donnees vont et viennent entre l'un et l'autre, le client acceptant les donnees provenant de l'utilisateur et les donnees de la base de donnees s'affichant pour l'utilisateur.

Legal Status (Type, Date, Text)

Publication 20010809 A2 Without international search report and to be republished upon receipt of that report.

Examination 20011122 Request for preliminary examination prior to end of 19th month from priority date

Fulltext Availability:

Detailed Description

Detailed Description

... it handles except for the reason that it holds a set of key value pairs.

The utility involved in this invention is a client enabled **Document Object Model (DOM)** written in **Java Script**. The **Java script** generation routine blindly "walks" the database data tree and **requests** each **object** for its key value. It then creates a String representation of the data and includes it in every page sent down to the client.

The...data it handles, except that it holds a set of key value pairs. The **Java script** generation routine blindly "walks" the database data tree and **requests** each **object** for its key value. It then creates a String
11
representation of the data and includes it in every page sent down to the client...

11/5,K/17 (Item 14 from file: 349)
DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT
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00825051 **Image available**

SYSTEM AND PROCESS FOR DELIVERING AND RENDERING SCALABLE WEB PAGES SYSTEME ET PROCEDE DE DISTRIBUTION ET DE RENDU DE PAGES WEB MISES A L'ECHELLE

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Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):

Patent: WO 200157718 A2-A3 20010809 (WO 0157718)

Application: WO 2001US3128 20010131 (PCT/WO US0103128)

Priority Application: US 2000180439 20000204

Designated States: AE AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CR CU CZ DE DK

DM EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR

LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ

TM TR TT TZ UA UG US UZ VN YU ZA ZW

(EP) AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE TR

(OA) BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN GW ML MR NE SN TD TG

(AP) GH GM KE LS MW MZ SD SL SZ TZ UG ZW

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International Patent Class: G06F-017/30

Publication Language: English

Filing Language: English

Fulltext Availability:

Detailed Description

Claims

Fulltext Word Count: 15456

English Abstract

A system and process for displaying and redisplaying an HTML document that conforms to the limitations of a viewer's browser. The system comprises a browser, a script, and a document object model (DOM). The script comprises a data structure and an interpretation code. The DOM is a document model representing a Web page's elements, such as text, images, URL links, etc. The process includes using the script to create a document data structure that describes the essential information in the document and using the interpretation code to interpret the data structure in a fashion that allows it to manipulate the DOM for the purpose of rendering the document in the browser. The data structure can be modified and the corresponding HTML can be subsequently regenerated in

response to user events so that after initially being created, the document can be updated to reflect changes to the viewer's browser. if the viewer resizes the browser, the page elements can be automatically resized.

French Abstract

On decrit un systeme et un procede qui permettent de presenter et de presenter une nouvelle fois un document se conformant aux limitations d'un navigateur de visualiseur. Le systeme comprend un navigateur, un script et un modele d'objet du document (DOM). Le script comprend une structure de donnees et un code d'interpretation. Le DOM est un modele de document qui represente des elements de la page Web, tels que du texte, des images, des liens URL et autres. Le procede consiste a utiliser le script pour creer une structure de donnees de document qui decrit les informations essentielles du document et a utiliser le code d'interpretation pour interpreter la structure de donnees de maniere a pouvoir manipuler le DOM en vue de rendre le document dans le navigateur. La structure de donnees peut etre modifiee et le HTML correspondant peut etre ensuite regene en reponse aux evenements d'utilisateur de sorte qu'apres sa creation initiale, le document puisse etre mis a jour pour refleter les changements pour le navigateur de l'utilisateur. Si le visualiseur redimensionne le navigateur, les elements de page peuvent etre automatiquement redimensionnes.

Legal Status (Type, Date, Text)

Publication	20010809	A2 Without international search report and to be republished upon receipt of that report.
Examination	20011227	Request for preliminary examination prior to end of 19th month from priority date
Search Rpt	20020815	Late publication of international search report
Republication	20020815	A3 With international search report.
Republication	20020815	A3 Before the expiration of the time limit for amending the claims and to be republished in the event of the receipt of amendments.

Fulltext Availability:

Detailed Description

Detailed Description

```
... Images>',
'<Third Destination Goes Here>',
'The Whitewashes of Greece'.

'Octopii Vendors',
'Next stop, Indonesia!
n
n
'Til then...
n-Rosie'
if
isSample:false
Table 10. JavaScript that interprets the data structure for a slide
function CXSlideo 11;
CXSlide.version = 1;
CXSlide.name = 'Slide';
CXSystem-registerLibrary(CXSlide);
Global vars
The last width and height of the window (only used on NS4)
var lastWidth=0, lastHeight=0;
Flag for turning DOM validation on and off
var DEBUG DOM = false;
debugRegisterFlag('DEBUG-DOMI);
// Error string
var WARNING- NO-SLIDE-LAYER = 'Unable to locate the slide layer. A
temporary one will be created but the...

...RWK) - Quick patch to get the new data structure working
var slide = presentation.slides[0];
```

```

var slideContent = slide.contentEntities;
var resizeTimeout = null;
var slideResizeInterval = null;
    Called during document.onload
CXSlide.onload = function()
if (ns4 11 !isRenderingEnabled) setShowingBatched(true);
Set the background color if we're not editing
2 1
if (!slideIsEditable &&
slide.contentEntities.Background.backgroundColor) f
document...

```

11/5,K/18 (Item 15 from file: 349)
DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT
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00799890 **Image available**

**SYSTEM AND METHOD FOR CONDUCTING WEB-BASED FINANCIAL TRANSACTIONS IN
CAPITAL MARKETS**

**SYSTEME ET PROCEDE PERMETTANT D'OPERER DES TRANSACTIONS FINANCIERES VIA
L'INTERNET SUR LE MARCHE FINANCIER**

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Legal Representative:

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1400 Page Mill Road, Palo Alto, CA 94304, US,

Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):

Patent: WO 200133462 A1 20010510 (WO 0133462)

Application: WO 2000US30076 20001031 (PCT/WO US0030076)

Priority Application: US 99162873 19991101

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DE DK DM DZ EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ

LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG

SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT TZ UA UG US UZ VN YU ZA ZW

(EP) AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE

(OA) BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN GW ML MR NE SN TD TG

(AP) GH GM KE LS MW MZ SD SL SZ TZ UG ZW

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Main International Patent Class: G06F-017/60

Publication Language: English

Filing Language: English

Fulltext Availability:

Detailed Description

Claims

Fulltext Word Count: 52016

English Abstract

The present invention provides a system and method that enables users, such as institutional investors and financial institutions to interactively engage in capital market transactions, including the trading (160) of Over-the-Counter financial products, via the Internet (10). The system includes a variety of servers, applications, and interfaces that enable users to interactively communicate and trade financial instruments among one another, and to manage their portfolios. Interactive communications supported by the system include: requesting, reviewing, and issuing price quotes, negotiating between users, accepting price quotes, reporting (180), portfolio management (170), analysis of financial information and market data (190), calendaring (200), and communicating between users and administrators using e-mail (140), chat (120), and message (90) boards.

French Abstract

La presente invention concerne un systeme et un procede permettant a des utilisateurs, tels qu'investisseurs institutionnels et institutions financieres, de participer activement a des transactions sur le marche financier, et plus particulierement a l'echange de produits financiers hors cote, par l'intermediaire d'Internet (notamment sur le Web). Ce systeme comprend une pluralite de serveurs, d'applications et d'interfaces permettant a ces utilisateurs de communiquer et de s'echanger des instruments financiers de maniere interactive et de gerer leurs portefeuilles. Les communications interactives prises en charge par ce systeme comprennent la demande de cotations de cours, le suivi et l'etude de demandes de cours, l'emission de cotations de cours, la negociation entre utilisateurs, l'acceptation de cotations de cours, l'etablissement de rapports, la gestion de portefeuille, l'analyse d'informations financieres et de donnees de marche, la gestion d'agenda et les communications entre utilisateurs et/ou administrateurs de systeme, notamment au moyen du courrier electronique, du bavardage-clavier et du systeme BBS. La presente invention prend egalement en charge des communications avec le cote serveur de maniere automatisee par l'intermediaire d'un processeur automatise. Ces communications automatisees permettent une connectivite avec des systemes dorsaux internes de l'utilisateur, d'ou l'execution d'un traitement continu automatise tel que la tarification d'une transaction, la planification et la journalisation des paiements, l'echange de produits derives, la confirmation d'un echange et le reglement d'un echange. Ces communications sont facilitees a l'aide d'une nouvelle syntaxe a base XML (FinXML) et d'un langage de traitement a base XSL (FinScript). Cette syntaxe FinXML permet d'obtenir un langage d'echange de donnees standard destine aux transactions sur le marche financier, et prend en charge un ensemble important d'elements et d'attributs representant un large eventail de transactions financieres, de donnees de reference et de donnees de marche. La description classique de la syntaxe FinXML est applicable a tous les aspects du traitement continu, y compris la realisation d'operations, la confirmation, le reglement, le paiement, la gestion de risques et la comptabilite.

Legal Status (Type, Date, Text)

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Claim Mod 20011115 Later publication of amended claims under Article 19 received: 20010620

Republication 20011115 A1 With international search report.

Republication 20011115 A1 With amended claims.

Fulltext Availability:

Claims

Claim

```
... fxRate' accessor--'getFXRate'/>
1 5 <objectProperty tag='settledCcy' accessor--'getSettledCcy'/>
  <doubleProperty tag='settledPrincipal' accessor--'getSettledPrincipal'/>
  <dateProperty tag='valueDate' accessor--'getValueDate'/>
  <booleanProperty tag='isBuy' accessor--'isBuy'/>
</ object >
```

Next, the Connect Processor invokes a dynamic **Document Object Model** ("DOM") parser module 1420 to parse financial objects 1400 and apply XML object mapping 1410 to the elements and attributes of financial objects 1400 (step 1490). **DOM** is a platform- and language neutral interface that will allow programs and **scripts** to dynamically access and update the content, structure and style of documents. **DOM** provides a standard set of objects for representing HTML and XML documents, a standard for how these objects can be combined, and a standard interface for accessing and manipulating them. **DOM** is described in the **Document**

Object Model (DOM) Level I Specification Version 1.0 (Oct. 1, 1998), World Wide Web Consortium (Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Institut National de Recherche en Informatique et en Automatique, Keio University) <http://www.w3.org/TR/REC- DOM -LevelI >. The dynamic **DOM** parser generates a **DOM** "tree" (1430), which is a 1:1 mapping to the object graph of financial objects 1400 (step 1500). Generation of the **DOM** tree is dynamic and occurs on an as-needed basis as finite boundaries (transitive closure) of the object graph are determined. Thus, steps 1490 and 1500 may be repeated as necessary. Next, the Connect

106 Processor obtains tfl 351, stylesheet 1440 to apply to **DOM** tree 1step 1510), based on the object values contained in **DOM** tree 1430. The proprietary XSL stylesheet 1440 - known as "FinScript" - contains rules for navigating (i.e., determining boundaries of) and converting **DOM** tree 1430 into a FinXML document. In the present embodiment of this invention, XSL stylesheets 1440 are linked to a single root. In some embodiments...

...processor 1450 - an off-the-shelf component International Business Machines Corp.'s Lotus XSL product) - to apply the rules of the XSL stylesheet 1440 to **DOM** tree 1430 (step 1520). This process results in the generation of a FinXML document 1460 (step 1530) that can be used by the CFOWeb System...and all options supported by the CFOWeb System. The proprietary XSL stylesheet 1210 - known as "FinScript" - contains rules for converting FinXML document 1200 into a **JavaScript** program, including reusable fragments of **JavaScript** programming code. In the present embodiment of this invention, XSL stylesheets 1210 are linked to a single root. In some embodiments of this invention, XSL...

...apply the rules of the XSL stylesheet 1210 to FinXML (or other XML) document 1200 (step 1320). This process results in the generation of a **JavaScript** program 1230 (step 1330) that can be executed to generate Java objects. The following is an example **JavaScript** program 1230 generated by the XSLT processor 1220 in the present embodiment of this invention:
counterpartyA =
Packages.com.integral.finance.counterparty.CounterpartyFactory.newLegalEntity
someProperties = newPackagesjava...

...com.integral.finance.dateTime.DateTimeFactory.newDate ("2000 14");
trade.setValueDate (valueDate);
trade.setCounterpartyA (counterpartyA);
trade.setCounterpartyB (counterpartyB);
110
Next, the C(A Processor invokes a **JavaScript** interpreter 40 - an off-the-shelf component (p. , Mozilla.org's "Rhino" **JavaScript** interpreter) - to execute the **JavaScript** program 1230 (step 1340). This process results in the generation of financial objects 1250 Java objects - (step 1350) that can be used by the ...

11/5,K/19 (Item 16 from file: 349)
DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT
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00799824 **Image available**

APPARATUS, SYSTEMS AND METHODS FOR ELECTRONIC DATA DEVELOPMENT, MANAGEMENT, CONTROL AND INTEGRATION IN A GLOBAL COMMUNICATIONS NETWORK ENVIRONMENT
APPAREIL, SYSTEMES ET PROCEDES DE DEVELOPPEMENT, DE GESTION, DE COMMANDE ET D'INTEGRATION DE DONNEES ELECTRONIQUES DANS UN ENVIRONNEMENT DE RESEAU DE COMMUNICATIONS MONDIAL

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Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):

Patent: WO 200133387 A2-A3 20010510 (WO 0133387)

Application: WO 2000CA1280 20001027 (PCT/WO CA0001280)

Priority Application: US 99162717 19991029; US 99169454 19991207; US 99169455 19991207; US 2000179595 20000201; US 2000198396 20000419

Designated States: AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY BZ CA CH CN CR CU CZ

DE DK DM DZ EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ

LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG

SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT UA UG US UZ VN YU ZA ZW

(EP) AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE

(OA) BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN GW ML MR NE SN TD TG

(AP) GH GM KE LS MW MZ SD SL SZ TZ UG ZW

(EA) AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM

Main International Patent Class: G06F-017/22

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Filing Language: English

Fulltext Availability:

Detailed Description

Claims

Fulltext Word Count: 32593

English Abstract

Apparatus, systems and methods are provided for integrating data stored using legacy Data Base Management Systems (sometimes referred to herein as "legacy data") with data that is accessible through a global communications network environment (sometimes referred to herein as "Internet data") such as the Internet. A server provides a structured process for efficient data flow through incoming document transformation, implementation of business rules, and response document routing. Legacy and Internet data are converted and integrated, without loss, using intermediate data structures encapsulated within software objects with exposed methods for creation, navigation, maintenance, and accessing of data within the software objects. These software objects may also be used for developing, managing, controlling and integrating Internet data from within any Windows scripting hosted language, including among others, VB (Visual Basic) Script, JScript, and PerlScript. In an alternative embodiment, a legacy data Internet portal is provided for legacy application software systems integration with a global communications network such as the Internet that exposes the ability to execute a method on a legacy database server using an Internet application on a Web server. The results of the executed method are returned to the Web server as a tree-based Internet data structure.

French Abstract

L'invention concerne un appareil, des systemes et des procedes d'integration de donnees stockees utilisant des systemes de gestion de bases de donnees existantes (souvent appelees ici "donnees existantes") a l'aide de donnees accessibles par un environnement de reseau de communications mondial (parfois appelees ici "donnees Internet") tel que l'Internet. Un serveur produit un traitement structure permettant une circulation efficace des donnees par la transformation des documents

entrants, la mise en application de regles commerciales, et l'acheminement de documents en reponse. Des donnees existantes et Internet sont converties et integrees, sans perte, a l'aide de structures de donnees intermediaires encapsulees a l'interieur d'objets logiciels avec des procedes exposes de creation, de navigation, d'actualisation et d'acces de donnees a l'interieur des objets logiciels. Ces objets logiciels peuvent aussi etre utilises pour developper, pour gerer, pour commander et pour integrer des donnees Internet depuis n'importe quel langage heberge de script Windows, notamment entre autres le script VB (Basic Visuel), JScript et PerlSscript. Dans un autre mode de realisation, un portail Internet de donnees existantes est prevu pour l'integration de systemes logiciels d'applications existants dans un reseau de communications mondial tel que l'Internet, lequel expose la capacite d'executer un procede sur un serveur de bases de donnees existantes utilisant une application Internet sur un serveur Web. Les resultats du procede execute sont renvoyes au serveur Web sous la forme d'une structure arborescente de donnees Internet.

Legal Status (Type, Date, Text)

Publication 20010510 A2 Without international search report and to be republished upon receipt of that report.
Examination 20010802 Request for preliminary examination prior to end of 19th month from priority date
Search Rpt 20020404 Late publication of international search report
Republication 20020404 A3 With international search report.

Fulltext Availability:
Detailed Description

Detailed Description

... programmer to invoke the BizDOM feature.

Languages, such as scripting languages, use certain control programs, such as ActiveX controls, to provide a means to validate **method** and property names **called** by the programmer concerning a particular object. Such a validation means is sometimes referred to as a **scripting** language interpreter. The embodiment described herein uses, for illustrative purposes, ActiveX controls as the control program that provides the immediate interface with the example **scripting** language. In one embodiment, the invention is programmed using C++ code, and using Visual Basic to provide some aspects and features. In one embodiment, some aspects of the invention are implemented as an ActiveX object on top of an MS IXML **DOM** ActiveX Object; in such an implementation, many W3C **DOM** functions are delegated to the ActiveX object.

Once the scripting language interpreter knows the name is valid for the object, it then calls a different...

11/5,K/20 (Item 17 from file: 349)

DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT

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00784184 **Image available**

A SYSTEM, METHOD FOR FIXED FORMAT STREAM COMMUNICATION IN A COMMUNICATION SERVICES PATTERNS ENVIRONMENT

SYSTEME, PROCEDE ET ARTICLE POUR FLUX DE FORMAT FIXE DANS UN ENVIRONNEMENT A CONFIGURATIONS DE SERVICES DE COMMUNICATION

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Legal Representative:

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Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):

Patent: WO 200117194 A2-A3 20010308 (WO 0117194)

Application: WO 2000US24114 20000831 (PCT/WO US0024114)
Priority Application: US 99386430 19990831
Designated States: AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY BZ CA CH CN CR CU CZ
DE DK DZ EE ES FI GB GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR
LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL
TJ TM TR TT UA UG UZ VN YU ZA ZW
(EP) AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE
(OA) BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN GW ML MR NE SN TD TG
(AP) GH GM KE LS MW MZ SD SL SZ TZ UG ZW
(EA) AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM
Main International Patent Class: H04L-029/06
International Patent Class: G06F-017/22; H04L-029/12
Publication Language: English
Filing Language: English
Fulltext Availability:
Detailed Description
Claims
Fulltext Word Count: 149954

English Abstract

A system, method, and article of manufacture provide a fixed format stream-based communication system. A sending fixed format contract on interface code is defined for a sending system. A receiving fixed format contract on interface code is also defined for a receiving system. A message to be sent from the sending system to the receiving system is translated based on the sending fixed format contract. The message is then sent from the sending system and subsequently received by the receiving system. The message received by the receiving system is then translated based on the receiving fixed format contract.

French Abstract

L'invention concerne un systeme, un procede et un article pour systeme de communication a flux de format fixe. Un contrat de format fixe de transmission sur code d'interface est defini pour un systeme de transmission. Un contrat de format fixe de reception sur code d'interface est egalement defini pour un systeme de reception. Un message destine a etre envoye du systeme de transmission au systeme de reception est converti sur la base du contrat de format fixe de transmission. Le message est ensuite transmis depuis le systeme de transmission, puis il est recu par le systeme de reception et converti sur la base du contrat de format fixe.

Legal Status (Type, Date, Text)

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Examination 20010816 Request for preliminary examination prior to end of 19th month from priority date
Search Rpt 20020103 Late publication of international search report
Republication 20020103 A3 With international search report.
Fulltext Availability:
Detailed Description

Detailed Description

... s mouse movements.

Unfortunately, the tremendous potential offered by DHTML is marred by incompatible standards. At the heart of the DHTML debate is a specification **called** the Document **Object**

79

Model **DOM** The **DOM** categorizes Web page elements--including text, images, and links--as objects and specifies the attributes that are associated with each object. The **DOM** makes Web document objects accessible to **scripting** languages such as **JavaScript** and VisualBasic **Script** (VBScript), which can be used to change the appearance, location, and even the content of those objects in real-time.

Microsoft's Internet Explorer 4...

11/5,K/21 (Item 18 from file: 349)
DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT
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00784119

**A SYSTEM, METHOD AND ARTICLE OF MANUFACTURE FOR A REFRESHABLE PROXY POOL IN
A COMMUNICATION ENVIRONMENT
SYSTEME, PROCEDE ET ARTICLE POUR GROUPE D'ELEMENTS MANDATAIRES (PROXY)
RAFRAICHISSABLES DANS UN ENVIRONNEMENT A CONFIGURATIONS DE SERVICES DE
COMMUNICATION**

Patent Applicant/Assignee:

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Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):

Patent: WO 200116668 A2-A3 20010308 (WO 0116668)

Application: WO 2000US24113 20000831 (PCT/WO US0024113)

Priority Application: US 99386239 19990831

Designated States: AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY BZ CA CH CN CR CU CZ DE
DK DM DZ EE ES FI GB GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR
LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL
TJ TM TR TT TZ UA UG UZ VN YU ZW

(EP) AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE

(OA) BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN GW ML MR NE SN TD TG

(AP) GH GM KE LS MW MZ SD SL SZ TZ UG ZW

(EA) AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM

Main International Patent Class: G06F-009/46

Publication Language: English

Filing Language: English

Fulltext Availability:

Detailed Description

Claims

Fulltext Word Count: 149976

English Abstract

A system, method, and article of manufacture are provided for interfacing a naming service and a client with the naming service allowing access to a plurality of different sets of services from a plurality of globally addressable interfaces. The naming service calls for receiving locations of the global addressable interfaces. As a result of the calls, proxies are generated based on the received locations of the global addressable interfaces. The proxies are received in an allocation queue where the proxies are then allocated in a proxy pool. Access to the proxies in the proxy pool is allowed for identifying the location of one of the global addressable interfaces in response to a request received from the client.

French Abstract

L'invention concerne un systeme, un procede et un article permettant d'assurer l'interface entre un service de denomination et un client, le service de denomination donnant acces a plusieurs series de services a partir de plusieurs interfaces globalement adressables. Le service de denomination etablit des appels pour recevoir les emplacements des interfaces globalement adressables. Suite aux appels en question, les elements proxy sont etablis sur la base des emplacements recus pour les interfaces globalement adressables. Ces elements sont recus dans une file d'attente d'affectation puis attribues a un groupe d'elements proxy depuis la file d'attente. L'accès aux elements de ce groupe est autorise pour identifier l'emplacement de l'une des interfaces globalement adressables, en reponse a une demande recue de la part d'un client.

Legal Status (Type, Date, Text)

Publication 20010308 A2 Without international search report and to be

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Examination 20010809 Request for preliminary examination prior to end of
19th month from priority date
Search Rpt 20020221 Late publication of international search report
Republication 20020221 A3 With international search report.

Fulltext Availability:
Detailed Description

Detailed Description
... s mouse movements.

Unfortunately, the tremendous potential offered by DHTML is marred by incompatible standards. At the heart of the DHTML debate is a specification called the Document Object
79

Model DOM The DOM categorizes Web page elements--including text, images, and links--as objects and specifies the attributes that are associated with each object. The DOM makes Web document objects accessible to scripting languages such as JavaScript and VisualBasic Script (VBScript), which can be used to change the appearance, location, and even the content of those objects in real-time.

Microsoft's Internet Explorer 4...

11/5,K/22 (Item 19 from file: 349)
DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT
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00783347 **Image available**

**METHODS AND APPARATUS FOR CONDUCTING ELECTRONIC TRANSACTIONS
PROCEDES ET APPAREIL DE TRANSACTIONS ELECTRONIQUES**

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Legal Representative:

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Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):

Patent: WO 200116900 A2-A3 20010308 (WO 0116900)
Application: WO 2000US23817 20000830 (PCT/WO US0023817)
Priority Application: US 99151880 19990831; US 99164668 19991109; US
99165577 19991115; US 2000201635 20000503

Designated States: AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY BZ CA CH CN CR CU CZ

DE DK DM DZ EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ
LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG
SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT TZ UA UG UZ VN YU ZA ZW

(EP) AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE

(OA) BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN GW ML MR NE SN TD TG

(AP) GH GM KE LS MW MZ SD SL SZ TZ UG ZW

(EA) AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM

Main International Patent Class: G07F-007/10

International Patent Class: G06F-001/00; G07F-007/08
Publication Language: English
Filing Language: English
Fulltext Availability:
 Detailed Description
 Claims
Fulltext Word Count: 13442

English Abstract

A system and method for conducting electronic commerce are disclosed. In various embodiments, the electronic transaction is a purchase transaction. A user (110) is provided with an intelligent token (202), such as a smartcard containing a digital certificate. The intelligent token suitably authenticates with a server on a network (130) that conducts all or portions of the transaction on behalf of the user. In various embodiments a wallet server (140) interacts with a security server (130) to provide enhanced reliability and confidence in the transaction. In various embodiments, the wallet server includes a toolbar (502). In various embodiments, the digital wallet pre-fills forms. Forms may be pre-filled using an auto-remember component.

French Abstract

L'invention concerne un systeme et un procede de commerce electronique. Dans plusieurs modes de realisation, la transaction electronique est une transaction d'achat. Un utilisateur (110) dispose d'un jeton intelligent (202), tel qu'une carte a puce contenant un certificat numerique. Le jeton intelligent est authentifie de maniere adequate par un serveur d'un reseau (130), qui dirige toute la transaction ou une partie de celle-ci au nom de l'utilisateur. Dans certains modes de realisation, un serveur porte-monnaie (140) communique avec un serveur de securite (130) afin de fournir une transaction plus fiable. Dans certains modes de realisation, le serveur porte-monnaie comporte une barre d'outils (502) et le porte-monnaie pre-remplit des formulaires. Les formulaires peuvent etre pre-remplis a l'aide d'un composant de memorisation automatique.

Legal Status (Type, Date, Text)

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Examination	20010628	Request for preliminary examination prior to end of 19th month from priority date
Search Rpt	20011004	Late publication of international search report
Republication	20011004	A3 With international search report.

Fulltext Availability:
 Detailed Description

Detailed Description

... any control, such as a button, that submits a form) button for that page, the American Express Online Wallet is notified by the ActiveX control **calling** a **Javascript function** loaded within the American Express Online Wallet. The American Express Online Wallet then suitably determines if the document raising the "Submit" event is of interest by checking the URL of the window that raised the event. If the event is to be handled, the American Express Online Wallet must **call** a suitable **function** within the ActiveX control that obtains the **document object model** (**DOM**) that raised the event. The **DOM** can then be traversed and the form values can be saved so that they can be sent to the server for storage in memory. In...

...from within JavaScript alone. If the system successfully obtains the "Universal Browser Write" privilege (i.e. granted by the user), the system can then successfully **call** a **function** that allows an external window to capture events of another window. The system then can traverse the **document object model** for all frames of that window. When doing so, the system notifies each form of
16
the window that the system wants to capture the...

11/5,K/23 (Item 20 from file: 349)
DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT
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00766832 **Image available**

**LANGUAGE TEACHING AND TRANSLATION SYSTEM AND METHOD
PROCEDE ET SYSTEME D'APPRENTISSAGE ET DE TRADUCTION DE LANGUE**

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US (Residence), US (Nationality)

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LEVIN Katrine A (agent), Brown Raysman Millstein Felder & Steiner LLP,
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Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):

Patent: WO 200079427 A2-A3 20001228 (WO 0079427)

Application: WO 2000US40257 20000621 (PCT/WO US0040257)

Priority Application: US 99337178 19990621

Designated States: AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CU CZ DE DK EE
ES FI GB GE HU IL IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MD MG MK MN
MW MX NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT UA UG UZ VN YU ZW

(EP) AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE

(OA) BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN GW ML MR NE SN TD TG

(AP) GH GM KE LS MW MZ SD SL SZ TZ UG ZW

(EA) AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM

Main International Patent Class: G06F-017/28

International Patent Class: G09B-007/02

Publication Language: English

Filing Language: English

Fulltext Availability:

Detailed Description

Claims

Fulltext Word Count: 8315

English Abstract

A computer-implemented system for translating words from one language to another is provided. The system allows a user to select a word for translation when the word appears in an application program or in an operating system on the computer. The system identifies words to be translated by copying and pasting the words from other window-based programs or by optically recognizing the characters of the words. The system uses a translation markup language to facilitate complex translations. The system provides teaching functionality to facilitate a user's learning of vocabulary words in multiple languages.

French Abstract

L'invention porte sur un systeme d'application informatique destine a traduire des mots d'une langue vers une autre. Ce systeme permet a un utilisateur de selectionner un mot a traduire lorsque ce mot apparait dans un programme d'application ou dans un systeme d'exploitation de l'ordinateur. Le systeme identifie des mots a traduire en copiant et collant les mots des autres programmes a base de fenetres ou en reconnaissant optiquement les caracteres des mots. Le systeme utilise un langage de balisage de traduction pour faciliter les traductions complexes. Ce systeme dispose d'une fonctionnalite d'apprentissage pour faciliter a l'utilisateur l'apprentissage des mots de vocabulaire dans plusieurs langues.

Legal Status (Type, Date, Text)

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Examination 20010719 Request for preliminary examination prior to end of 19th month from priority date

Correction 20020801 Corrected version of Pamphlet: pages 1/16-16/16, drawings, replaced by new pages 1/16-16/16; due to late transmittal by the receiving Office

Republication 20020801 A2 Without international search report and to be
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Correction 20020801 Corrected version of Pamphlet:

Search Rpt 20021205 Late publication of international search report

Republication 20021205 A3 With international search report.

Fulltext Availability:

Detailed Description

Detailed Description

... One of the methods that can be used is to do so 1 5 with the known
GET-method. When submitting data with the GET- **method** , a web browser
calls the page that receives the data with a uniform resource locator
(URL) in the format shown in Fig. 9. The first part of this URL, "http:H"
91 0 specifies the protocol to use; in this case, the hypertext transfer
protocol (HTTP). The next part, "hostname. **dom** " 920 specifies the domain
name system (DNS) host name of the server computer. The "pagenaine" 930
specifies the name of the HTML document or **script** that the client is
asking for. After the slash " / ", name/value pairs may be specified,
with each pair separated by ampersands ("&"), such as represented by...

11/5,K/24 (Item 21 from file: 349)

DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT

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00765277 **Image available**

METHOD AND APPARATUS FOR INTERNET-BASED ACTIVITY MANAGEMENT

PROCEDE ET DISPOSITIF DE GESTION D'ACTIVITES BASEE SUR INTERNET

Patent Applicant/Assignee:

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Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):

Patent: WO 200078374 A1 20001228 (WO 0078374)

Application: WO 2000US16973 20000621 (PCT/WO US0016973)

Priority Application: US 99139816 19990621

Designated States: AE AG AL AM AT AT (utility model) AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY
BZ CA CH CN CR CU CZ CZ (utility model) DE DE (utility model) DK DK

(utility model) DM DZ EE EE (utility model) ES FI FI (utility model) GB
GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KR (utility model) KZ LC LK
LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK
SK (utility model) SL TJ TM TR TT TZ UA UG UZ VN YU ZA ZW
(EP) AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE
(OA) BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN GW ML MR NE SN TD TG
(AP) GH GM KE LS MW MZ SD SL SZ TZ UG ZW
(EA) AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM

Main International Patent Class: A61M-001/03

International Patent Class: A61B-005/021; G06F-017/60; G06F-015/42;
G06F-159/00

Publication Language: English

Filing Language: English

Fulltext Availability:

Detailed Description

Claims

Fulltext Word Count: 9323

English Abstract

Described are software applications which operate in combination with hardware and use the Internet as a transport to manage medical treatment services. Tasks involved in treating a patient are coordinated by assigning a care treatment plan to each patient. Patient information is first collected from patients, care providers, and other sources. The software then permits a cooperating group to select and create a care treatment plan. By selecting an appropriate care plan template and selecting appropriate care options within that template (7), a care plan specific to the patient's situation can be created which sets forth the care options that typically need to be performed (4). Specific care options and tasks for further treatment can be dependent on the results of prior tests or examinations, or additional information collected from various sources. The software application includes a template instantiation (3) and transaction engine which is able to simultaneously manage the activity templates for thousands of activity instances.

French Abstract

L'invention concerne une application logicielle operant en combinaison avec un materiel informatique et utilisant Internet en tant que vehicule afin de gerer des services de traitement medical. On coordonne les taches impliquees dans le traitement du patient par affectation d'un plan de soins a chaque patient. On recueille d'abord des informations les concernant aupres de chaque patient, membre du personnel medical ou autres sources. Le logiciel permet ensuite a un groupe cooperant de selectionner et de creer un plan de soins. La selection d'un gabarit approprie de plan de soins et d'une option de traitement adequate a l'interieur de ce gabarit (7) permettent de creer un plan de soins adapte de facon specifique a la situation du patient et soulignant les options de soins devant necessairement etre mises en application (4). Les options de soins specifiques et les taches relatives a la continuation du traitement peuvent dependre des resultats de controles ou d'examens prealables ou d'informations supplementaires recueillies aupres de differentes sources. L'application logicielle comprend une instantiation (3) de gabarit et un moteur de transaction capable de gerer simultanement les gabarits d'activite de milliers d'exemples d'activite.

Legal Status (Type, Date, Text)

Publication 20001228 A1 With international search report.

Examination 20010802 Request for preliminary examination prior to end of
19th month from priority date

Fulltext Availability:

Claims

Claim

... Server Reporting/integration data
extractor server
77-7 wo., PFF
ODBC/JDBC

```

Se Oracle
FIG* 4
ASP Request
IE4 IIS4
ASP Request
Aft Createobject,
HIML method calls
CC ects, New, 0
data Method calls
0
FIGe 5
XML Request
IE4 IIS4
ASP Request
Method
calls
HTML
0@
CreatcObject, 4
XML Method calls CreateObject,
Method calls
cc ML
object ,
data Me d Tea Is IF
FIG* 6
Elements
1-n Element
0-n
. ....
Data Element
Visual Element(s)
(Object Attribute)
(VB Control(s))
.....
.....
FIG...

```

11/5,K/25 (Item 22 from file: 349)
DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT
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00765123 **Image available**
GENERAL API FOR REMOTE CONTROL OF DEVICES
MODELE DE COMMANDE DE DISPOSITIF DISTANT GUIDE PAR DONNEES, AVEC ADAPTATEUR
GENERAL DE MESSAGERIE ENTRE INTERFACE DE PROGRAMMATION ET RESEAU
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Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):
Patent: WO 200078001 A2-A3 20001221 (WO 0078001)
Application: WO 2000US15690 20000607 (PCT/WO US0015690)
Priority Application: US 99139137 19990611; US 99160235 19991018; US
99432854 19991102
Designated States: AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CR CU CZ DE
DK DM DZ EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC
LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI
SK SL TJ TM TR TT TZ UA UG UZ VN YU ZA ZW
(EP) AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE
(OA) BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN GW ML MR NE SN TD TG
(AP) GH GM KE LS MW MZ SD SL SZ TZ UG ZW

(EA) AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM
Main International Patent Class: H04L-029/06
Publication Language: English
Filing Language: English
Fulltext Availability:
Detailed Description
Claims
Fulltext Word Count: 32329

English Abstract

A general programmatic interface-to-network messaging adapter exposes a suitable object integration interface or application programming interface to applications on a controller device and sends network data messages to invoke services or query status of a controlled device. The adapter maps application calls to the interface into network data messages according to service protocols of the controlled device. The general adapter provides the interface suitable to any specific service of a controlled device based on a data description of the interface, and converts the application calls to network data messages based on a data description of a protocol and format for network data messages to interact with the specific service. Once the interface/messaging description is obtained, applications on the controller device can programmatically interact with the adapter, and the adapter then handles appropriate message exchanges with the service of the controlled device. The general adapter allows controller device applications to be written using object-oriented programming, while avoiding code download.

French Abstract

Cette invention se rapporte a un adaptateur de messagerie general entre interface programmatique et reseau, qui permet d'exposer une interface d'integration d'objet ou une interface de programmation d'application appropriees a des applications sur un dispositif controleur et d'envoyer des messages de donnees de reseau pour requerir des services ou un etat de demande d'un dispositif commande. Cet adaptateur convertit par mappage les appels d'application adresses a l'interface en messages de donnees reseau en fonction de protocoles de service du dispositif commande. Cet adaptateur general fournit l'interface appropriee a n'importe quel service specifique d'un dispositif commande sur la base d'une description de donnees de l'interface et convertit les appels d'application en messages de donnees reseau sur la base d'une description de donnees d'un protocole et d'un format pour les messages de donnees reseau, en vue de leur interaction avec le service specifique. Une fois obtenue la description d'interface/messagerie, les applications sur le dispositif controleur peuvent interagir en mode programmatique avec l'adaptateur, et celui-ci gere les echanges de messages appropries avec le service du dispositif commande. Cet adaptateur general permet d'effectuer des operations d'ecriture dans les applications du dispositif controleur en utilisant une programmation orientee objet, tout en evitant le telechargement de codes.

Legal Status (Type, Date, Text)

Publication	20001221	A2 Without international search report and to be republished upon receipt of that report.
Examination	20010322	Request for preliminary examination prior to end of 19th month from priority date
Search Rpt	20010816	Late publication of international search report
Republication	20010816	A3 With international search report.
Search Rpt	20010816	Late publication of international search report
Claim Mod	20011018	Later publication of amended claims under Article 19 received: 20010525
Republication	20011018	A3 With international search report.
Republication	20011018	A3 With amended claims.

Fulltext Availability:
Detailed Description

Detailed Description

... what its new value is and what type it is, among other information.

The pContext parameter will always be the this pointer of the Service object . This allows the code to call a method to fire the event to the UCP. The callback will parse the XML body using the XML DOM services. Property changes are iterated and the local DST is updated to reflect these changes. After this processing is done, an event notification may be...

...each property that was changed to the owner of the subscription if one exists. Depending on what environment the owner is written in (C++ or script , etc ...), a different mechanism for firing the event may be employed.

I 0 A special case for this process is the very first notification received...

11/5,K/26 (Item 23 from file: 349)
DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT
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00764282 **Image available**

SYSTEM AND METHOD FOR CONDUCTING WEB-BASED FINANCIAL TRANSACTIONS IN
CAPITAL MARKETS

SYSTEME ET PROCEDE DESTINES A OPERER DES TRANSACTIONS FINANCIERES SUR LE
MARCHE DES CAPITAUX VIA L'INTERNET

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Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):

Patent: WO 200077709 A1 20001221 (WO 0077709)
Application: WO 2000US16526 20000613 (PCT/WO US0016526)
Priority Application: US 99139113 19990614; US 99162873 19991101

Designated States: AE AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CR CU CZ DE DK
DM EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR
LS LT LU LV MD MG MK MN MW MX NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM
TR TT UA UG US UZ VN YU ZA ZW

(EP) AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE
(OA) BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN GW ML MR NE SN TD TG
(AP) GH GM KE LS MW MZ SD SL SZ TZ UG ZW
(EA) AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM

Main International Patent Class: G06F-017/60

Publication Language: English

Filing Language: English

Fulltext Availability:

Detailed Description

Claims

Fulltext Word Count: 25485

English Abstract

A system and method (Fig. 1) is provided to engage in capital market transactions via the Internet (10). Through a system of servers (20, 90), application (3280), and interfaces (3275), financial instrument trading (160), portfolio management (170), and financial analyses (190) are seamlessly performed. Automated communications (1070) enabling connectivity with user systems (1150) are facilitated using XML-based syntax (Fig. 10) and XSL-based programming language.

French Abstract

La presente invention concerne un systeme et un procede permettant d'operer des transactions sur le marche des capitaux par l'intermediaire d'Internet (10). Un systeme de serveurs (20, 90), d'applications (3280) et d'interfaces (3275) permet d'effectuer des echanges d'instruments financiers (160), de la gestion de portefeuilles (170) et des analyses financieres (190) en continu. Les communications automatisees (1070) offrant une connectivite avec des systemes utilisateur (1150) sont ameliorees au moyen d'une syntaxe XML (Fig. 10) et d'un langage de programmation XSL.

Legal Status (Type, Date, Text)

Publication 20001221 A1 With international search report.
Publication 20001221 A1 Before the expiration of the time limit for amending the claims and to be republished in the event of receipt of amendments.
Claim Mod 20010419 Later publication of amended claims under Article 19 received: 20010124
Republication 20010419 A1 With international search report.
Republication 20010419 A1 With amended claims.
Examination 20010531 Request for preliminary examination prior to end of 19th month from priority date

Fulltext Availability:

Detailed Description
Claims

Detailed Description

```
... fxRate' accessor--'getFXRate'>
  1 5 <objectProperty tacr='settledCcy' accessor--'getSettledCcy'>
    <doubleProperty tag='settledPrincipal' accessor--'getSettledPrincipal'>
    <dateProperty tag='valueDate' accessor--'getValueDate'>
    <booleanProperty tag='isBuy' accessor--'isBuy'>
  </ object >
```

Next, the Connect Processor **invokes** a dynamic Document **Object** Model (" **DOM** ") parser module 1420 to parse financial objects 1400 and apply XML object mapping 1410 to the elements and attributes of financial objects 1400 (step 1490). **DOM** is a platform- and language neutral interface that will allow programs and **scripts** to dynamically access and update the content, structure and style of documents. **DOM** provides a standard set of objects for representing HTML and XML documents, a standard for how these objects can be combined, and a standard interface for accessing and manipulating them. **DOM** is described in the Document Object Model (**DOM**) Level I Specification Version 1.0 (Oct. 1, 1998), this invention.

```
<xsi:stylesheet xmlns:xsl="http://www.w3.org/XSL/Transform/1.0">
<xsl...
```

Claim

```
... 3275
  Connect Automated Processor
  3305
  3280 3215
  CFOWeb System up e equest
  320 3310 spatc er essa e
  U I -quote Re
  2-Trade 3- Call Pt
  Outbound Object
  Queue %
  3TO
  Inbound 3265 3250
  Queue 1
  teool@, @ '0
  4-Send
  message message De
  6-quoteRespo Sender Construct
  e
```

Document
1330
XSLT Processor Generates
 JavaScript Program
1340
 JavaScript Interpreter Executes
 JavaScript Program
1350
 JavaScript Interpreter Creates
Financial Objects (Java
Objects)
1360
Connect Processor Sends
Financial Objects to Messaging
Client via API FIGO 18
INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT International application No...

11/5,K/27 (Item 24 from file: 349)
DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT
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00764236 **Image available**
METHOD AND APPARATUS FOR PROVIDING NETWORK SERVICES
METHODE PERMETTANT DE FOURNIR DES SERVICES RESEAU ET SYSTEME CORRESPONDANT
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Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):
 Patent: WO 200077653 A1 20001221 (WO 0077653)
 Application: WO 2000US40185 20000609 (PCT/WO US0040185)
 Priority Application: US 99329606 19990610
Designated States: AE AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CR CU CZ DE DK
DM EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR
LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ
TM TR TT TZ UA UG UZ VN YU ZA ZW
 (EP) AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE
 (OA) BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN GW ML MR NE SN TD TG
 (AP) GH GM KE LS MW MZ SD SL SZ TZ UG ZW
 (EA) AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM
Main International Patent Class: G06F-015/16
Publication Language: English
Filing Language: English
Fulltext Availability:
 Detailed Description
 Claims
Fulltext Word Count: 12542

English Abstract

The invention provides a method and apparatus for accessing and using services and applications from a number of sources into a customized application. The present invention accomplishes this through an entity referred to as a web service. The web services architecture maintains a directory of services (102) available to provide processing or services, along with the location of the services and the input/output schemas (401) required by the services. When a request for data or services is received (301), appropriate services are invoked by a web services engine (101) using service drivers (601) associated with each service. A web

services application (605) is then generated from a runtime model (602) and is invoked to satisfy the request, by communicating as necessary with services in proper I/O formats. In one embodiment, the web services application (605) provides responses in the form of HTML that can be used to generate pages to a browser.

French Abstract

Cette invention a trait a une methode permettant d'accéder a des services ainsi qu'a des applications, et de les utiliser, lesquels services et applications emanent d'un certain nombre de sources, dans une application personnalisée, ce qui est possible grace a une entite designee comme un service du web. L'architecture des services du web maintient a disposition un annuaire de services (102) destine a assurer un traitement ou a fournir des services ainsi que la localisation des services et les schemas d'entree/sortie (401) requis par les services. Lorsqu'une demande relative a des donnees ou a des services est recue (301), les services pertinents sont appeles par un moteur des services du web (101) par le biais des pilotes de service (601) associes a chaque service. Une application de services du web (605) est alors produite a partir d'un modele d'execution (602) et appelee pour satisfaire la demande, par communication, le cas echeant, avec des services sous les formats E/S appropriés. Dans une realisation, l'application des services du web (605) fournit des reponses en langage hypertexte pouvant etre utilise pour produire des pages pour un navigateur de reseau.

Legal Status (Type, Date, Text)

Publication	20001221	A1 With international search report.
Publication	20001221	A1 Before the expiration of the time limit for amending the claims and to be republished in the event of receipt of amendments.
Examination	20010927	Request for preliminary examination prior to end of 19th month from priority date

Fulltext Availability:

Claims

Claim

... format, without havinor to map this to HTTP
This is shown in Figures 2A and 2B. Referring first to Figure 2A, an example of remote **procedure call** /application programmer interface 23 (RPC/API) accessible applications shown. The system with the service via XML in/out interface. Service driver A converts XML requests ...
...base driver class. The driver class has an execute method which is where service driver authors establish uniqueness. The execute method accepts a structure of **DOM** entities (W3C compliant document object model) as the input data, and produces a structure of such entities as the output data.
I 5D The...
...driver itself need not be cached), other web services later interact with this session data. Note that service drivers are different from objects in **object request** broker svsterns (ORB's), where an 'de system gets a handle on an object, and can repeatedly **call** into that object's methods. In the web services architecture, a web service represents an atomic unit of computing that runs 'Its Course, and shuts down. Repeated 24...
...performs is the execution of multiple web services in the context of a single session. The web services architecture supports a type of XML **object** called a 25 **runtime** model, which defines the context in which multiple web services

are
to be executed. When a web services engine receives a request to run a...
complex new form of application. A runtime model declares
multiple actions, each of which can be bound to the execution of
elaborate functionality defined in **functions** . In addition, a **runtime**
model declares

26
multiple parameters which are used as web service inputs and outputs. And
finally, a runtime model draws on the use of a...generation of a UI page
that gets sent back as a response to the original request to run the WSA.
This generated UI can contain **scripted** behavior that causes the browser
to generate subsequent service requests to the web services engine to
connect to the running WSA, and invoke additional actions...a service by
a selection criteria of the following format: latest version, in final
testing, as of March 13, 1998.

36
Triggers (also known as **functions**)
The Triggers entity of a **runtime** model contains a set of Action
entities. Triggers are the equivalent of methods in a class, and
functions in a **scripted** HTML page. A trigger is a block of execution
logic, with an action that serves as an identifying handle. A runtime
model can bind action...

11/5,K/28 (Item 25 from file: 349)

DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT

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00762407 **Image available**

SYSTEM AND METHOD FOR MONITORING USER INTERACTION WITH WEB PAGES

**SYSTEME ET METHODE DE SURVEILLANCE D'INTERACTION UTILISATEUR AVEC DES PAGES
WEB**

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Patent Applicant/Inventor:

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Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):

Patent: WO 200075814 A1 20001214 (WO 0075814)
Application: WO 2000US15299 20000602 (PCT/WO US0015299)
Priority Application: US 99137788 19990603; US 99139915 19990617

Designated States: AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CR CU CZ DE
DK DM DZ EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC
LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI
SK SL TJ TM TR TT TZ UA UG US UZ VN YU ZA ZW

(EP) AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE

(OA) BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN GW ML MR NE SN TD TG

(AP) GH GM KE LS MW MZ SD SL SZ TZ UG ZW

(EA) AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM

Main International Patent Class: G06F-017/30

Publication Language: English

Filing Language: English

Fulltext Availability:

Detailed Description

Claims

Fulltext Word Count: 49601

English Abstract

A system for monitoring usage of an electronic device is disclosed herein. A client component installed in a client device is operative to monitor usage of the client device in accordance with a monitoring profile, and to generate corresponding usage data. The monitoring profile typically includes information specifying which application programs, and which features of such application programs, installed on the client device are to be monitored by the client component. A server component, installed on a server device in communication with the client device, provides the monitoring profile to the client device and receives the usage data from the client device. The system may also include a data management component disposed to store the monitoring profile and to store the usage data provided to the server device. A data analysis component determines usage statistics associated with application programs installed on the client device based upon the usage data. The usage statistics may include measurements of usage time, number of uses, and sequence of usage of specified ones of the application programs.

French Abstract

Cette invention a trait a un systeme de surveillance de l'utilisation d'un ordinateur. Un composant client installe dans une unite client sert a surveiller l'utilisation de l'unite client conformement a un profil de surveillance et a produire des donnees d'utilisation correspondantes. Le profil de surveillance comporte, generalement, une information precisant quels programmes d'application et quels mecanismes de ces programmes d'application, installes dans le dispositif client doivent faire l'objet d'une surveillance de la part du composant client. Un serveur installe dans une unite serveur, en communication avec l'unite client, fournit le profil de surveillance a celle-ci et recoit les donnees d'utilisation en emanant. Le systeme peut egalement comporter une unite de gestion de donnees concue pour stocker le profil de surveillance et les donnees d'utilisation fournies a l'unite serveur. Une unite d'analyse de donnees determine des statistiques d'utilisation en association avec les programmes d'application installes dans l'unite client et reposant sur les donnees d'utilisation. Parmi ces statistiques d'utilisation, figurent des mesures du temps d'utilisation, le nombre d'utilisations et une sequence d'utilisation des programmes d'application precises.

Legal Status (Type, Date, Text)

Publication	20001214	A1 With international search report.
Publication	20001214	A1 Before the expiration of the time limit for amending the claims and to be republished in the event of receipt of amendments.
Examination	20010503	Request for preliminary examination prior to end of 19th month from priority date

Fulltext Availability:

Detailed Description
Claims

Detailed Description

... via a Java Applet or Active-X Control. To capture the events requires adding specific attributes to HTML tags to tell the browser what JavaScript **function** should be **called**. Event handling within the **DOM** is discussed in detail in the following section.

105
Table XXXX
JavaScript Web Object Model
W Thb; AdM; ablatiI area;:of the bdiI th dfit...

Claim

```
... RegExp(II[@:]*:
/
/([':
/]*))"); /*
if (r null)
return document.domain == r[11;
```

```

return false;
Install an event handler, If one already exists, replace it with
an anonymous function that calls both the original code and the
Achoes handler. function kl-setHandle(kl-method, kl-newFunc, kl-oldFunc)
// nf is newFunc, of is
oldFunc
//var kl...

...log(IIERROR", m);
return true;
function kl-startmonitor(e)
w mean win
var w = (kl-isIE ? window : e.target);
if the window has an instrumentation function , instrument it.
this will bypass calling instrument for frameset windows, but
all others will be instrumented.
//if (win.kl-instrument != null)
w.kl-instrumento;
// If there's data to send, send...kl
logvalue;
9
w.kl
logvalue = null;
START ePulse Initialization
IMPORTANT the 1;1 below is NECESSARY for Netscape to be compatible with
the
obfuscated script
DON NOT
if (kl-isIE 11 kl
isNav) // only allow Nets
var kl
theTopWin = window;
var kl
theTopDoc = document;
// kl-inframe true means we are...
...after the onload event occurs. If you take the call to document.writelno
, above, out the following statment will
cause
// some kind of unhandable (in javascript ) error such as access is
denied.
var kl-isSessionStarted = kl
getCookieValue(kl-siteid+"=", document.cookie);
// kl-isSessionStarted is used to determine if this is the...

...tag string
11
// that is looked for by the iEchoes Web server module Farm Monitoring
process
/* Copyright 1999, 2000 Keylime Software, Inc. All Rights Reserved */
/**< SCRIPT > */
12
INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT Ini

```

11/5,K/29 (Item 26 from file: 349)
DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT
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00552837 **Image available**
AFFILIATE COMMERCE SYSTEM AND METHOD
SYSTEME ET PROCEDE DE COMMERCE AFFILIE
Patent Applicant/Assignee:
NEXCHANGE CORPORATION,
Inventor(s):
ROSS D Delano Jr,
ROSS Daniel D,
MICHAELS Joseph R,
MAY William R,

ANDERSON Richard A,
Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):
Patent: WO 200016210 A1 20000323 (WO 0016210)
Application: WO 99US21656 19990917 (PCT/WO US9921656)
Priority Application: US 98100697 19980917
Designated States: AE AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CR CU CZ DE DK
DM EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR
LS LT LU LV MD MG MK MN MW MX NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM
TR TT TZ UA UG UZ VN YU ZA ZW GH GM KE LS MW SD SL SZ TZ UG ZW AM AZ BY
KG KZ MD RU TJ TM AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE
BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN GW ML MR NE SN TD TG
Main International Patent Class: G06F-015/16
International Patent Class: G06F-015/167
Publication Language: English
Fulltext Availability:
Detailed Description
Claims
Fulltext Word Count: 18213

English Abstract

The present invention is directed to an e-commerce outsourcing system and method that provides hosts (105d-f) with transparent, context sensitive e-commerce supported pages over the Internet (110). The look and feel of a target host (105f) is captured for future use (135a-d). The look and feel is captured by receiving the identification of an example page on the target host (105f), retrieving the page (120a-c), identifying the look and feel elements of the identified page (125a-d) and storing the identified elements (135a-d). The host (105f) is provided with links correlating the host with a link for inclusion within a page on the host website for serving to a visitor computer (105a-c), wherein the provided link correlates the host website with a selected commerce object contextually related to material in the page. The commerce object can be a product, a product category or a dynamic selection indicator. Upon activation of the product link, the visitor computer (105a-c) is served with an e-commerce support page.

French Abstract

L'invention concerne un systeme et un procede d'importation concus pour le commerce electronique permettant de doter des sites hotes (105d-f) de pages supports de commerce electronique sensibles au contexte et transparentes sur Internet (110). On saisit la richesse fonctionnelle d'un site hote voulu (105f) en vue d'une utilisation ulterieure (135a-d). On effectue cette saisie en recevant l'identification d'une page exemple sur le site hote voulu (105f), en extrayant la page (120a-c), en identifiant les elements de la richesse fonctionnelle de la page identifiee (125a-b) et en stockant les elements identifies (135a-d). Le site hote (105f) presente des liaisons permettant d'etablir une correlation entre le site hote et un lien a introduire dans une page sur le site Web hote en vue de desservir un ordinateur visiteur (105-c). Ledit lien etablit une correlation entre le site Web hote et un objet de commerce selectionne, contextuellement relatif aux elements de la page. L'objet de commerce peut etre un produit, une categorie de produits ou un indicateur de selection dynamique. Suite a l'activation du lien produit, l'ordinateur visiteur (105a-c) recoit une page support de commerce electronique.

Fulltext Availability:
Detailed Description

Detailed Description
... layers.

Web Server Tier

The Web Server tier accesses application functionality by calling a single "Request" Application Programming Interface (API). The API will take a **Document Object Model (DOM)** (as specified by W3C in <http://www.w3.org/TR/REC-DOMLevel-1>, which is expressly incorporated herein by reference in its entirety) object as a parameter and return a **DOM object** as the response. The **request** will be relayed to the

application server tier where a dispatching **method** will unpack the request **object** , inspect it, **invoke** the desired **method** , and send back the response object. This approach means that new functionality becomes available as soon as the application server is upgraded. It is not...

...call. This is a major advantage because new functionality in the application tier can be exploited immediately simply by modifying the Active Server Page (ASP) **scripts** . No web server resident Dynamic Link Libraries (DLLs) need to be upgraded so the server does not need to be shut down. The web server...

11/5,K/30 (Item 27 from file: 349)
DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT
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00546710

METHOD AND APPARATUS FOR DATA ITEM MOVEMENT BETWEEN DISPARATE SOURCES AND HIERARCHICAL, OBJECT-ORIENTED REPRESENTATION
PROCEDE ET APPAREIL UTILES POUR DES DEPLACEMENTS D'ELEMENTS DE DONNEES ENTRE DES SOURCES DISPARATES ET UNE REPRESENTATION ORIENTEE OBJETS HIERARCHIQUE

Patent Applicant/Assignee:

CONCORD SOLUTIONS,
GUREVICH Michael N,

Inventor(s):

GUREVICH Michael N,

Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):

Patent: WO 200010083 A2 20000224 (WO 0010083)

Application: WO 99US18484 19990812 (PCT/WO US9918484)

Priority Application: US 98132813 19980812

Designated States: AE AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CR CU CZ DE DK

EE ES FI GB GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT

LU LV MD MG MK MN MW MX NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT

UA UG US UZ VN YU ZA ZW GH GM KE LS MW SD SL SZ UG ZW AM AZ BY KG KZ MD

RU TJ TM AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE BF BJ CF

CG CI CM GA GN GW ML MR NE SN TD TG

Main International Patent Class: G06F-009/46

International Patent Class: G06F-017/30; G06F-009/44

Publication Language: English

Fulltext Availability:

Detailed Description

Claims

Fulltext Word Count: 26867

English Abstract

Data moves between multiple, disparate data sources and the object-oriented computer programs that process the data. A data access server is interposed between the object-oriented programs and the data sources, and acts as an intermediary. The intermediary server receives requests for data access from object-oriented computer programs, correlates each request to one or more interactions with one or more data sources, performs each required interaction, consolidates the results of the interactions, and presents a singular response to the requesting computer program. The consolidated response from the intermediary server contains data items requested by the computer program, information regarding the hierarchical topology that relates the data items, and an indication of the possible object types that might embody the data items. The application program receives the consolidated response and builds an object hierarchy to embody the data items and to interface them to the rest of the application program. The class of an object used to embody data items is selected at execution time from a list of possible candidates.

French Abstract

L'invention concerne des déplacements de donnees entre de multiples sources disparates de donnees et les programmes informatiques orientes

objets qui traitent les donnees. Un serveur d'accès aux donnees est place entre les programmes orientes objets et les sources de donnees, et sert d'intermediaire. Le serveur intermediaire recoit des demandes d'accès a des donnees provenant de programmes informatiques orientes objets, met en correlation chaque demande avec une ou plusieurs interactions avec une ou de plusieurs sources de donnees, effectue chaque interaction requise, consolide les resultats des interactions, et presente une seule reponse au programme informatique demandeur. La reponse consolidee provenant du serveur intermediaire contient des elements de donnees demandes par le programme informatique, des informations concernant la topologie hierarchique qui relie les elements de donnees, et une indication sur les types d'objets possibles pouvant incorporer les elements de donnees. Le programme d'application recoit la reponse consolidee et construit une hierarchie d'objets pour incorporer les elements de donnees et pour assurer une interface entre ceux-ci et le reste du programme d'application. La classe d'un objet utilisee pour incorporer des elements de donnees est selectionnee au moment de l'execution a partir d'une liste de candidats possibles.

Fulltext Availability:

Detailed Description
Claims

Detailed Description

... application program 220 to request the 1 5 transaction from the DOM server.

When element 1492 for the GetCustomerInfo CS transaction is added to the **methods** display area at the specific **request** of the user, "Input Message" element 1493, "Output Message" graphical element 1494, "Transactions" graphical element 1495, and " **Script** " graphical element 1496 are automatically available for display. "Input Message" 1493 and "Output Message" 1494 elements represent the request and response messages, respectively, exchanged between the client and the **DOM** server. "Transactions" 1495 and " **Script** " 1496 elements represent the processing performed by the **DOM** server to satisfy the client's request. In the presently described embodiment, either the Transactions 1495 element or the **Script** 1496 element will determine the processing for the transaction, and only one of the two may be further configured. "Input Message" 1493 and "Output
4...

...multi-level, hierarchical list of message node elements. The hierarchical arrangement of the message node lists reflects the hierarchical arrangement of data container objects that **DOM** server software constructs at run-time to embody the input and output messages, as well as the hierarchical arrangement of programming objects in application program...

Claim

... 530
Resource
Define Adapter
@1@574
Resources Configuration
File
540
DOM 576
Define
Methods onfiguration
File
240
550
Build Client
Program That Application
.A@242
Invokes The Program
Methods

```

maki
gq
2071
FIG,20
/ 23
makeObject( call to a folder
2100 object will lead to execution
of this logic which
determines the specific class
2110 of object to create
Ascertain inbound
data items
@7 r 2112
Point...

```

```

...savingsAccount
in
FDOnode bankcardAccount
2220
221
In
M
M Account
M.
%
STATIC
r
M STORAGE
2223 2225
savingsAccount % bankcardAccount%%
FIG,22
2240
FDoleaf
/ 23
makeObject( call to a folder
object will lead to execution
2300 of this logic which
determines the specific class
BEGIN of object create
2312
Point to first
candidate object
type (from...

```

11/5,K/31 (Item 28 from file: 349)
 DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT
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00518038 **Image available**
USER INTERFACE IMPLEMENTATION IN A TELEVISION-BASED HYPERLINK BROWSING SYSTEM
MISE EN OEUVRE D'INTERFACE UTILISATEUR DE SURVOL D'HYPERLIEN DANS UN SYSTEME TELEVISUEL
 Patent Applicant/Assignee:
 MICROSOFT CORPORATION,
 Inventor(s):
 PLEYER Sven,
 Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):
 Patent: WO 9949390 A1 19990930
 Application: WO 99US1797 19990127 (PCT/WO US9901797)
 Priority Application: US 9848829 19980325
 Designated States: CA JP AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE
 Main International Patent Class: G06F-009/44
 Publication Language: English
 Fulltext Availability:
 Detailed Description

Claims

Fulltext Word Count: 6423

English Abstract

A computer system as described herein comprises a first browser instance that displays and navigates hyperlinked browsable content. A global script, in the JavaScript language, is responsible for user interface functions. The global script includes event handlers that respond to identified events. A supervisory application program calls the event handlers in response to the defined events. In addition, the supervisory application program exposes methods that allow the global script to open and close dialogs that are specified as HTML files. Such dialogs are displayed in a second browser instance. The global script uses this capability to create appropriate user interface displays in response to system events.

French Abstract

La presente invention concerne un systeme d'ordinateur qui comprend une premiere instance de survol qui affiche et navigue dans un contenu hyperlien survolable. Un code global, ecrit en langage JavaScript, est charge des fonctions d'interface utilisateur. Le code global contient des gestionnaires d'evenements qui repondent a des evenements identifies. Un programme d'application superviseur appelle les gestionnaires d'evenements en reponse a des evenements definis. En outre, le programme d'application superviseur met en jeu des procedes qui permettent au code global d'ouvrir et de fermer des dialogues qui sont des fichiers de type HTML. De tels dialogues sont affiches par une deuxieme instance de survol. Le code global utilise cette possibilite pour creer des affichages appropries d'interface utilisateur en reponse a des evenements du systeme.

Fulltext Availability:

Detailed Description

Detailed Description

... to defined events. In turn, event handlers and other code within global script 106 can invoke functions or methods provided by application program 100. These **functions** are invoked through an extended **document object model** implemented by application program I 00.

Controls and dialogs themselves are implemented as text and graphics documents written in a text markup language such as...

11/5,K/32 (Item 29 from file: 349)

DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT

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00452686 **Image available**

BROWSER USER INTERFACE FOR INTERNET TELEPHONY APPLICATION

INTERFACE EXPLORATEUR UTILISATEUR POUR STATION DE TRAVAIL CLIENT

Patent Applicant/Assignee:

DAVOX CORPORATION,
STRANDBERG Malcom B,
STENT Robert J,
CURRERI Anthony,
GILLIS W James Jr,
CAMBRAY John,
SMITH B Scott,

Inventor(s):

STRANDBERG Malcom B,
STENT Robert J,
CURRERI Anthony,
GILLIS W James Jr,
CAMBRAY John,
SMITH B Scott,

Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):

Patent: WO 9843150 A2 19981001

Application: WO 98US5990 19980326 (PCT/WO US9805990)
Priority Application: US 9742063 19970326
Designated States: AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CU CZ DE DK EE ES
FI GB GE GH GM GW HU ID IL IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MD
MG MK MN MW MX NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT UA UG US
UZ VN YU ZW GH GM KE LS MW SD SZ UG ZW AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM AT BE
CH DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN ML
MR NE SN TD TG
Main International Patent Class: H01J-013/00
Publication Language: English
Fulltext Availability:
Detailed Description
Claims
Fulltext Word Count: 46725

English Abstract

A client workstation (12) including: a web browser for use as a user interface to an application such as telephony application; a script wizard for allowing a user to generate objects to handle such applications; an object to handle communication between the client workstation (12) and a server (18); a memory (58) for storing persistent data; a proxy server (30) to facilitate access to external data sources (36); and means to display (14) data from multiple sources simultaneously on one web page.

French Abstract

Une station de travail client a explorateur web recoit des informations de l'explorateur web et affiche les informations de l'explorateur web en un format explorateur de page web. Les informations de l'explorateur web peuvent comprendre des informations d'application essentielles a l'exploitation, lesquelles sont affichees et utilisees de maniere interactive de maniere a executer une application essentielle a l'exploitation a partir de la station de travail du client. L'application essentielle a l'exploitation peut comprendre une application de telephonie. La station de travail de l'agent peut comprendre un outil de programmation de langage de scripts permettant a l'utilisateur de produire des objets actifs non "proprietaires" aux normes de l'industrie destines a traiter une ou plusieurs applications. La station de travail peut egalement comprendre au moins un objet actif de connexion a l'ordinateur central destine a traiter un echange d'informations entre la station de travail du client a explorateur web et un ordinateur central. Les donnees remanentes utilisees par la station de travail du client peuvent etre stockees dans ladite station de travail afin d'etre reutilisees ulterieurement sans acces a l'ordinateur serveur. La station de travail du client peut executer un code HTML pouvant etre genere dans la station de travail du client pour commander une application au moyen de ladite station de travail. La station de travail du client peut egalement comprendre des informations en code machine basees sur l'explorateur web destinees a fournir une ou plusieurs pages de script pouvant etre rapportees et appelees de maniere logique une apres l'autre, sur la base d'une reponse a texte de message predetermine sur une page de script precedente. La station de travail du client peut etre couplee a un ordinateur serveur comprenant au moins un serveur mandataire. Le serveur mandataire facilite l'accès de l'ordinateur serveur a des donnees exterieures. Des donnees provenant de sources multiples peuvent etre demandees par l'ordinateur serveur et affichees, d'une maniere generale, simultanement sur une page web de la station de travail du client a explorateur web.

Fulltext Availability:
Claims

Claim

... allows the user to move backwards and forwards through pages or select different URL's. This is allowable when working a script, but since our **applets** and Java **Script** are also **running** on the current page an agent could inadvertently logoff Unison with a misplaced mouse click. For this reason, the AWS BUI has been designed to...

...introductory screen and allow the agent to bring up the actual AWS in a separate browser window via point/click. The following template HTML/Java **Script** is used on this page and throughout the AWS BUI to translate image point/click's to specific Davox actions.

```
<script>
function newWindowo
newWindow=window.open("new.html",
"windowName","width=xxx,height=xxxI ... parameter list")
I
</ script >
<body>
<a href=dummyRef onClick="newWindowO; ...Administration Frame
The Administration Frame is the "heaviest" of the BUI Window's frames. It
contains the API applet and 90 Percent of the Java Script as well as
supporting Applets and Script for inter-frame communication and JDBC
host connectivity. Being non-scrollable and non-resizable, this frame is
comprised of a single HTML page (admin.htm...
```

...AWS session with Unison. Since the API Applet resides here, the connection to Unison is shutdown as soon as this window is quit. The Java **Script** within the admin.html performs multiple functions: Message Communication to/from API Applet

```
Handling of HTML L ats
Pop-up Window Creation
Frame to Frame Communication and Management
Communication to the API Applet is done using Java Script functions
which call various methods of the API. Since through Java Script,
you have access to many of the Browser objects, invoking a method
in an Applet is done by reference through the browser's object
hierarchy. For example,
function admProcessLogon(uname,passwd)
/* Call the API Applet 's Login
document.APIApplet.admLogon(uname,passwd);
invokes the admLogon method within the API. The Administration frame
communicates with the API for two primary reasons, to issue unison WSAPI
commands on behalf of the Agent (Logon...
```

...retrieve and set data fields (as the API also provides a persistent data store). However, the latter is utilized more in the screen frame during **script** processing for access to data record fields. Communication from Java **Script** through the API is asynchronous. While the admin.html issues requests via function calls, responses and unsolicited requests from the API are retrieved by polling the API. When a specific message is available, the admin.html will invoke a Java **Script** call which has been formatted by the API using the 'eval' method. This has been done for compatibility with other browsers which do not have Java **Script** Object classes accessible to Java and cannot therefore provide a direct call

to Java **Script** functions (ie. Microsoft Internet Explorer). For example,

```
function pollResponseo
str = document.APIApplet.admResponseo;
if (str != null)
eval(str);
I
```

Where str='admLogonResponse(0, 'Invalid Username')` The above example would invoke a call to the Java **Script** function admLogonResponse which would process the response as if called from the API directly. HTML Events are handled by Java **Script** with the built-in event handlers from within specific HTML tags. One of the more common handlers utilized in the AWS is 'onClick' which is...

...10. until-th user;either@erlter@ data and continues or acknowledges the Alert status. Frame to Frame Communication and Management is provided by the Java **Script** in the Admin frame as a central point of control. Other than the Screen frame which controls the URL's (**script** pages) being displayed, the admin.html specifies the URL's which are displayed in all

File 275:Gale Group Computer DB(TM) 1983-2003/Jan 27
 (c) 2003 The Gale Group
 File 47:Gale Group Magazine DB(TM) 1959-2003/Jan 27
 (c) 2003 The Gale group
 File 621:Gale Group New Prod.Annou.(R) 1985-2003/Jan 24
 (c) 2003 The Gale Group
 File 636:Gale Group Newsletter DB(TM) 1987-2003/Jan 27
 (c) 2003 The Gale Group
 File 16:Gale Group PROMT(R) 1990-2003/Jan 27
 (c) 2003 The Gale Group
 File 160:Gale Group PROMT(R) 1972-1989
 (c) 1999 The Gale Group
 File 148:Gale Group Trade & Industry DB 1976-2003/Jan 28
 (c)2003 The Gale Group
 File 624:McGraw-Hill Publications 1985-2003/Jan 27
 (c) 2003 McGraw-Hill Co. Inc
 File 98:General Sci Abs/Full-Text 1984-2003/Dec
 (c) 2003 The HW Wilson Co.
 File 553:Wilson Bus. Abs. FullText 1982-2002/Dec
 (c) 2003 The HW Wilson Co
 File 88:Gale Group Business A.R.T.S. 1976-2003/Jan 27
 (c) 2003 The Gale Group
 File 15:ABI/Inform(R) 1971-2003/Jan 28
 (c) 2003 ProQuest Info&Learning
 File 635:Business Dateline(R) 1985-2003/Jan 28
 (c) 2003 ProQuest Info&Learning
 File 9:Business & Industry(R) Jul/1994-2003/Jan 27
 (c) 2003 Resp. DB Svcs.
 File 810:Business Wire 1986-1999/Feb 28
 (c) 1999 Business Wire
 File 647:CMP Computer Fulltext 1988-2003/Jan W2
 (c) 2003 CMP Media, LLC
 File 674:Computer News Fulltext 1989-2003/Jan W3
 (c) 2003 IDG Communications
 File 696:DIALOG Telecom. Newsletters 1995-2003/Jan 27
 (c) 2003 The Dialog Corp.
 File 369:New Scientist 1994-2003/Jan W3
 (c) 2003 Reed Business Information Ltd.
 File 813:PR Newswire 1987-1999/Apr 30
 (c) 1999 PR Newswire Association Inc
 File 634:San Jose Mercury Jun 1985-2003/Jan 26
 (c) 2003 San Jose Mercury News
 File 370:Science 1996-1999/Jul W3
 (c) 1999 AAAS
 File 613:PR Newswire 1999-2003/Jan 28
 (c) 2003 PR Newswire Association Inc
 File 610:Business Wire 1999-2003/Jan 28
 (c) 2003 Business Wire.

Set	Items	Description
S1	22313	DOM OR DOMS OR DOCUMENT()OBJECT()MODEL? ?
S2	76	S1(5N)(TREE? ? OR HIERARCH?)
S3	413641	SCRIPT?? OR SCRIPTING OR MACRO? ? OR BATCH()FILE? ? OR JAV- ASCRIP? ? OR APPLESCRIPT? ?
S4	83742	(TAG OR TAGS OR S3)(5N)(REPLAC??? OR REPLACEMENT? ? OR SUB- STITUT? OR EXCHANG? OR SWAP? ? OR SWAPP??? OR OVERWIT??? OR - OVER()WRIT??? OR SWITCH??? OR CHANG??? OR INSERT???? OR ADD??? OR PLACE? ? OR PLACING OR PLACEMENT? ? OR NEW)
S5	236457	(INVOK? OR CALL??? OR RUN???? OR REQUEST???) (5N) (PROCEDURE? ? OR FUNCTION? ? OR METHOD? ? OR ROUTINE? ? OR SUBROUTINE? ? OR SUBPROGRAM? ? OR SUB()PROGRAM? ? OR OBJECT? ? OR JAVABEAN? ? OR JAVA()BEAN? ? OR APPLET? ?)
S6	4	S2(S)S3(S)S4
S7	71	S1(S)S3(S)S4
S8	11	S7(S)(TAG OR TAGS)
S9	64	S1(S)S3(S)(TAG OR TAGS)
S10	64	S8:S9
S11	35	RD (unique items)

	S12	1	S2(S)S3(S)S5
	S13	29	S1(S)S3(S)S5
	S14	29	S12:S13
	S15	17	RD (unique items)

11/3,K/1 (Item 1 from file: 275)
DIALOG(R)File 275:Gale Group Computer DB(TM)
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02501165 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 74334945 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)
**Turn XML into HTML - XSL transformations will help you create Web pages
from XML data using dynamically generated style sheets. (Technology
Information)**
Floyd, Michael
PC Magazine, p1
June 5, 2001
ISSN: 0888-8507 LANGUAGE: English RECORD TYPE: Fulltext; Abstract
WORD COUNT: 2592 LINE COUNT: 00200

... the server side--from an Active Server Page, for example--then you
must use Server.CreateObject() instead.

Genxsl is an HTML document that includes a **JavaScript** function
called Parse(). Notice that the <body> tag of the HTML includes onload =
"Parse()". This invokes the Parse() function as soon as the HTML document
is loaded into the browser. Within Parse(), the first step is to create a
new **dom** object as outlined above. But you can see that I have included
three different calls to create a **dom** object, two of which have been
commented out:

```
// Create a Document object and report the results.  
// The following instantiate different versions of the MSXML parser
```

...

11/3,K/2 (Item 2 from file: 275)
DIALOG(R)File 275:Gale Group Computer DB(TM)
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02470791 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 69711506 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)
In-Sync Web Authoring. (Product Information)
Simone, Luisa
PC Magazine, 38
Feb 20, 2001
ISSN: 0888-8507 LANGUAGE: English RECORD TYPE: Fulltext; Abstract
WORD COUNT: 1242 LINE COUNT: 00102

... several conveniences.

Enhancements to Dream weaver 4 include a split-screen view that
simultaneously displays the code and the WYSIWYG layout, color coding of
HTML tags and **JavaScript**, easy selection of opening and closing tags,
and the ability to jump between **JavaScript** functions. The program also
provides a Java Script debugger and a built-in reference library for
HTML, **JavaScript**, CSS, and **DOMs**.

Dreamweaver 4 now transforms the awkward convention of using tables
as a layout grid into true WYSIWYG. Using the special Layout View, you can
draw...

11/3,K/3 (Item 3 from file: 275)
DIALOG(R)File 275:Gale Group Computer DB(TM)
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02455542 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 66889342 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)
**XHTML: Crossroads of HTML and XML -- Sloppy coding habits just won't work
with XHTML. We'll help clean up your language. (Internet/Web/Online
Service Information)**
Abualsamid, Ahmad
Network Computing, 155
Nov 13, 2000
ISSN: 1046-4468 LANGUAGE: English RECORD TYPE: Fulltext
WORD COUNT: 2080 LINE COUNT: 00161

... producing more recommendations related to XHTML. The goal is to
reformulate HTML as a suite of modular components suitable for subsetting

or combining with other **tag** sets. If accomplished correctly, this will open the door for browsers running on Web appliances and for specialized browsers, such as those from Vector Graphics. Toward this goal, the W3C is working on several recommendations, such as the XHTML Events Specifications, which will expose the **DOM** (**Document Object Model**) events, letting programmers implement front-end code directly in **JavaScript** and XHTML. Another specification is the XForms Requirements, which would rejuvenate the useful yet lacking HML forms.

Keep in mind that most code written in...

11/3,K/4 (Item 4 from file: 275)
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02452464 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 66269079 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)
WEB DEVELOPMENT -- A BRIDGE TO XML -- From steel girders to handrails:

XMetaL bridges user gap. (Software Review) (Evaluation)

Rohan, Rebecca
InternetWeek, 60
Oct 23, 2000

DOCUMENT TYPE: Evaluation ISSN: 1096-9969 LANGUAGE: English
RECORD TYPE: Fulltext
WORD COUNT: 1120 LINE COUNT: 00090

... please, make changes and go back to Normal or Tags On view.

If you don't discover XMetaL's logical engineering laws (like the split- **tag** laws, above) from diving in and playing around, you'll see some of them explicitly as you flip through the excellent, full-on, bound user ...

...those?), with friendly headers such as "Learning when to turn off the rules." There's also a printed programmers' guide for working in XMetaL's **scripting** interface, document interface, **DOM** interfaces, command bar interfaces, events and event **macros** , form editor, database import wizard and more.

Minor Detour

When we first looked at the nifty Journalist DTD that comes with XMetaL, and tried to...

11/3,K/5 (Item 5 from file: 275)
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02284597 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 54299069 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)
Site Building: Getting Your Site Ready for the 5.0

Browsers. (Internet/Web/Online Service Information) (Column)

Linthicum, David S.
Computer Shopper, 19, 5, 270(1)
May, 1999

DOCUMENT TYPE: Column ISSN: 0886-0556 LANGUAGE: English
RECORD TYPE: Fulltext
WORD COUNT: 1024 LINE COUNT: 00080

... to use the "unified DOM" there will be little need for browser-detection tricks that are driving us all crazy these days.

Within the new **DOM** , Microsoft is providing new behavior properties, using XML to create custom **tags** and attributes for **scripts** . What's more, the **new** dynamic properties features allow you to perform simple **scripting** routines without using a **script** .

To 5.0, or Not to 5.0?

With the release of the 5.0 versions of the most popular browsers staring us in the...

11/3,K/6 (Item 6 from file: 275)
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02142348 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 20305253 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)
Exploring scriptlets. (new Web component model) (Internet/Web/Online Service Information)
Cornell, Gary
PC Magazine, v17, n4, p219(5)
Feb 24, 1998
ISSN: 0888-8507 LANGUAGE: English RECORD TYPE: Fulltext; Abstract
WORD COUNT: 3302 LINE COUNT: 00265

...ABSTRACT: to work with scriptlets. Objects are controlled through methods and each tag on a Web page can be assigned an ID and controlled through a **scripting** language. The **Document Object Model** enables browsers to report 39 events for potential **scripting**. **Scripting** and DHTML is much easier to learn than Java and DHTML pages can be reused. Scriptlet performance is as fast as DHTML and the pages...

11/3,K/7 (Item 7 from file: 275)
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02135222 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 20169472 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)
32 ways to build a better Web. (Web site design) (includes a related article on HTML technology) (Technology Tutorial)
Young, Robbin
Windows Sources, v6, n2, p136(4)
Feb, 1998
ISSN: 1065-9641 LANGUAGE: English RECORD TYPE: Fulltext; Abstract
WORD COUNT: 1896 LINE COUNT: 00147

... cut-and-paste game, and you're going to have to know your JavaScript cold.

Alternatively, you can go nuts with browser- and object-detect **scripts** and serve up different versions of your pages to different users. Or you can keep your site relatively static, perhaps implementing some of the more universal CSS **tags**, then wait for the **DOM** to become more compatible.

The simple truth, however, is that Microsoft has taken its DHTML model further than Netscape. Now, you have to decide whether...

11/3,K/8 (Item 8 from file: 275)
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02106746 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 19821586
The power of the DOM. (document object model; Microsoft Internet Explorer for Windows 95 4.0; Netscape Navigator 4.0) (includes related article on how DHTML's DOM works) (Software Review) (Evaluation)
Powell, Thomas A.
InternetWeek, n683, p61(3)
Sep 29, 1997
DOCUMENT TYPE: Evaluation LANGUAGE: English RECORD TYPE: Abstract

ABSTRACT: Dynamic HTML (DHTML), which melds client-side technologies with **scripting** languages such as **JavaScript**, adds flexibility and interactivity to Web browsers. DHTML relies on the **document object model** (**DOM**) for accessing document **tags**. It allows for such enhancements as style sheets and absolute positioning. Microsoft and Netscape both call this technology Dynamic HTML, but there are differences in...

...they implement it. Microsoft's Internet Explorer for Windows 95/NT 4.0 DHTML implementation comes closer to the World Wide Web Consortium's (W3C) **DOM** specifications. Microsoft's software supports an exposed object model that permits access to all page elements. By contrast, Netscape's Navigator

4.0 only accommodates...

11/3,K/9 (Item 9 from file: 275)
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02090563 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 19662947 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)
Rapid response. (Dynamic HTML) (includes related article on profile of
Lauren Wood) (Internet/Web/Online Service Information)
Goldwasser, Romi
Computer Shopper, v16, n9, p558(5)
Sep, 1997
ISSN: 0886-0556 LANGUAGE: English RECORD TYPE: Fulltext; Abstract
WORD COUNT: 3370 LINE COUNT: 00264

... benefit from the vendors' implementation of them in browsers and other Web-related tools. "There will be a need for authoring tools that understand the **DOM**, to help the Web-page developers author the new dynamic pages," says Wood. "People using XML will be able to take full advantage of the extensibility to write **scripts** connecting pages to databases and other applications. So they will write their own Document Type Descriptions (DTDs) to get custom **tags**, and then write a **script** or applet to process documents using those DTDs." Essentially, the next generation of authoring tools will have to support this capability, by supporting XML and the **DOM**.

Once the technology is standardized, users will be able to write scripts that work the same in browsers, authoring tools, and any other

11/3,K/10 (Item 1 from file: 621)
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01571814 Supplier Number: 47989386 (USE FORMAT 7 FOR FULLTEXT)
Expertelligence Ships WebberActive 4.0 Power for the New Dynamic Web.
Business Wire, p09190204
Sept 19, 1997
Language: English Record Type: Fulltext
Document Type: Newswire; Trade
Word Count: 745

... HTML editor and channel management tool for Web professionals. Robust support for authoring Dynamic HTML and the World Wide Web Consortium's HTML 4.0, **Document Object Model**, Cascading Style Sheets, Channel Definition Format, and powerful **tag** and **script** assistants make it the industry-leading tool for creating active Web pages using dynamic HTML.

"WebberActive's powerful set of tools makes quick work of...

...tag level. This support is very important for Dynamic HTML authoring now that every tag in your document is an object.

The WebberActive 4.0 **Script** Assistant complies with the current W3C efforts on the document object model (**DOM**) and fully supports Microsoft's implementation in Internet Explorer 4.0. The assistant includes synchronization with the channel structure view and an auto **scripting** assistant. The **Tag** Assistant makes it easy to **add** in **tags** and attributes, including styles. An intuitive Style Sheet Assistant helps to create richer, more polished pages, with the consistency demanded by a professional Web site...

11/3,K/11 (Item 1 from file: 636)
DIALOG(R)File 636:Gale Group Newsletter DB(TM)
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05379713 Supplier Number: 92223113 (USE FORMAT 7 FOR FULLTEXT)
New edition of "Dynamic HTML: The Definitive Reference" could be the only

book a web developer needs.

M2 Presswire, p0

Sept 30, 2002

Language: English Record Type: Fulltext

Document Type: Newswire; Trade

Word Count: 1198

... creation of Dynamic HTML content relies on these technologies.

The book includes:

- * A complete reference for all of the HTML/XHTML tags, CSS attributes, style **document object model** properties, methods, and event handlers, and core **JavaScript** objects supported by the various standards and the latest version of Internet Explorer and Netscape.

- * Handy cross-referenced indexes that make it easy to find...

11/3,K/12 (Item 2 from file: 636)

DIALOG(R) File 636:Gale Group Newsletter DB(TM)

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04119091 Supplier Number: 54124466 (USE FORMAT 7 FOR FULLTEXT)

INNOSOFT: Innosoft announces high availability LDAP servers and innovative XML/Java LDAP servlet.

M2 Presswire, pNA

March 15, 1999

Language: English Record Type: Fulltext

Document Type: Newswire; Trade

Word Count: 1281

... dynamically from one or more LDAP directory servers. The primary advantage of this product is that a typical web administrator can use common hypertext markup **tags** and XML extension **tags**, with **JavaScript** if desired, to quickly implement sophisticated information portals that incorporate content obtained dynamically from multiple LDAP directories without having to do any LDAP programming. XML uses the XML and **Document Object Model (DOM)** standards in conjunction with Innosoft's advanced Java LDAPv3 software development kit. This powerful collection of open technologies provides an extensible set of markup **tags** that implement the full capabilities of LDAPv3 in the familiar declarative style of HTML web pages. In addition to the standard LDAPv3 search and update...

11/3,K/13 (Item 3 from file: 636)

DIALOG(R) File 636:Gale Group Newsletter DB(TM)

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03985217 Supplier Number: 53062873 (USE FORMAT 7 FOR FULLTEXT)

-W3C: The World Wide Web Consortium issues DOM Level 1 as a W3C recommendation.

M2 Presswire, pNA

Oct 5, 1998

Language: English Record Type: Fulltext

Document Type: Newswire; Trade

Word Count: 1134

... INSO, JavaSoft, Microsoft, Netscape, Novell, Object Management Group, SoftQuad, Inc., Sun, Texcel. Interoperable Dynamic Web Pages
W3C's provides authors a standard way to embed **scripts** in a document, but does not specify how those **scripts** can manipulate the document's content, structure, and style. Several vendors already offer powerful mechanisms for doing so, but these mechanisms do not always work with different software packages. The **DOM** defines a standard API that allows authors to write programs that work without changes across tools and browsers from different vendors. Enables Interoperable Software for XML
Tag -Sets

DOM was not designed for HTML alone. 's inherent extensibility makes the DOM even more valuable to XML designers. The standard DOM interface enables...

11/3,K/14 (Item 1 from file: 16)
DIALOG(R)File 16:Gale Group PROMT(R)
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06344787 Supplier Number: 54649314 (USE FORMAT 7 FOR FULLTEXT)
FrontPage's Evolution For The Millennium. (Microsoft FrontPage 2000) (Product Development)
Jurvis, Jeff
InformationWeek, pNA
May 17, 1999
Language: English Record Type: Fulltext Abstract
Document Type: Magazine/Journal; Tabloid; General Trade
Word Count: 2023

... modified, and even new wizards can be created and installed.
FrontPage 2000 AOM extensions can also access each Web page's Document Object Model. The DOM consists of the individual objects and relationships that make up an HTML page, things such as HTML formatting tags, frames, and forms. The DOM is widely used by DHTML, JavaScript, and VBScript programmers to address and affect page elements. FrontPage uses the DOM when checking pages for link information. Likewise, developers extending FrontPage 2000 via the AOM can use the DOM to access and manipulate Web pages. The Web Object Model gives access to Web site properties and settings.

FrontPage has always been somewhat dependent on...

11/3,K/15 (Item 2 from file: 16)
DIALOG(R)File 16:Gale Group PROMT(R)
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06180129 Supplier Number: 54053662 (USE FORMAT 7 FOR FULLTEXT)
Oh, the simple joys of JavaScript. (Technology Tutorial) (Tutorial) (Column)
Gibbs, Mark
Network World, p38(1)
March 8, 1999
Language: English Record Type: Fulltext
Article Type: Tutorial; Column
Document Type: Magazine/Journal; Trade
Word Count: 596

... of vendor cooperation is surprising, but it hasn't resulted in complete compatibility among the various renditions of JavaScript.)

It is important to understand that JavaScript is a programming language and its power comes from its interaction with document content. This content is treated as a collection of objects, such as images, tags and links, and its structure is called the document object model, or DOM. JavaScript can create new objects and can also delete and manipulate the attributes of existing objects.

So what could you do with JavaScript? Let me give you an example...

11/3,K/16 (Item 3 from file: 16)
DIALOG(R)File 16:Gale Group PROMT(R)
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05633209 Supplier Number: 50063902 (USE FORMAT 7 FOR FULLTEXT)
XML bridges the gap
Senna, Jeff
InfoWorld, v20, n22, p088
June 1, 1998
Language: English Record Type: Fulltext
Article Type: Article
Document Type: Magazine/Journal; Trade
Word Count: 2178

... by either Microsoft's or Netscape's browsers. To render XML documents, these browsers require an external parser that can break a document's XML **tags** into an object tree. In the object tree, values contained in structured **tag** sets are exposed as objects that can be manipulated within the browser using the **Document Object Model**, then processed by **JavaScript**.

The next generation of browsers, however, will natively recognize and parse XML documents.

Microsoft also plays a key role in a number of other forthcoming...

11/3,K/17 (Item 4 from file: 16)
DIALOG(R)File 16:Gale Group PROMT(R)
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05243734 Supplier Number: 47994051 (USE FORMAT 7 FOR FULLTEXT)
Titans Diverge On DHTML Implementations
Karpinski, Richard
InternetWeek, p75
Sept 22, 1997
Language: English Record Type: Fulltext
Document Type: Newsletter; Trade
Word Count: 273

... makes it easy to send behind-the-scenes data attached to a Web page.

Netscape, meanwhile, exposes fewer elements of the HTML page to its **DOM** and makes use of a proprietary **<LAYER> tag** to create some of its dynamic effects. Using the **tag**, developers can also create reusable bits of **script** much like Microsoft's recently announced "scriptlets" capability (see story, page 33).

The challenge for both companies is to drive new product capabilities while, at...

11/3,K/18 (Item 5 from file: 16)
DIALOG(R)File 16:Gale Group PROMT(R)
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05152388 Supplier Number: 47864203 (USE FORMAT 7 FOR FULLTEXT)
HTML 4.0 May Ease Confusion
Levitt, Jason
InformationWeek, p68
July 28, 1997
Language: English Record Type: Fulltext
Document Type: Magazine/Journal; Tabloid; General Trade
Word Count: 425

... 0 standard, but it's certain to clear up some of the mysticism surrounding scripting, embedded objects, and style sheets.

A detailed explanation of the **<SCRIPT> tag** should clear up the long-standing controversy over how inline **scripts** are handled. A similar definition of the **<OBJECT> tag** mandates a standard way to incorporate just about any kind of external object (e.g., Netscape plug-ins or ActiveX controls) into your Web page. Finally, enhancements to tables, frames, forms, and style sheets should, in combination with the W3C's **Document Object Model** standard, put an end to any divisiveness over Netscape's and Microsoft's differing Dynamic HTML implementations.

We'll probably have to wait until January...

11/3,K/19 (Item 6 from file: 16)
DIALOG(R)File 16:Gale Group PROMT(R)
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05076898 Supplier Number: 47452839 (USE FORMAT 7 FOR FULLTEXT)
Push Your Web Pages -- Netscape's Netcaster and Microsoft's CDF make it easier than ever to join the push revolution

Levitt, Jason
InformationWeek, p57
June 9, 1997
Language: English Record Type: Fulltext
Document Type: Magazine/Journal; Tabloid; General Trade
Word Count: 1485

... accomplish that, the CNNfn development team will have to use an almost entirely different set of browser features because IE 4.0 does not have **JavaScript** 1.2 or the **<LAYER>** tag, and it uses a different implementation of Dynamic HTML and **Document Object Model**.

Ironically, Netscape claims that it's basing Netcaster channels on existing standards. But JavaScript 1.2, the **<LAYER>** tag, and Netscape's Dynamic HTML (except...

11/3,K/20 (Item 7 from file: 16)
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05066225 Supplier Number: 47437314 (USE FORMAT 7 FOR FULLTEXT)

Why Won't Netscape Give In?

Levitt, Jason
InformationWeek, p138
June 2, 1997
Language: English Record Type: Fulltext
Document Type: Magazine/Journal; Tabloid; General Trade
Word Count: 437

... if Netscape offered reasonable alternatives, but its current PR shtick is that its Netscape Netcaster solution is based on "standards" such as "HTML, Java, and **JavaScript** ." Unfortunately, you currently need to use **JavaScript** 1.2, Netscape's **Document Object Model**, and the **<LAYER>** tag to make compelling Netcaster channels. Yet those particular technologies are supported only by Communicator, and there's no reason to believe that anyone else will adopt them. What's more likely is that when Netscape fully adopts the 2-D positioning, **Document Object Model**, and Cascading Style Sheet standards coming out of the World Wide Web Consortium, Web developers will dump the old Netscape-isms and create standards-based Web pages containing layered graphics and **scripted** animation that will work under both Microsoft and Netscape browsers.

Netscape's unwillingness to even consider adopting CDF bothers me because I'm counting on...

11/3,K/21 (Item 1 from file: 148)
DIALOG(R)File 148:Gale Group Trade & Industry DB
(c)2003 The Gale Group. All rts. reserv.

10282487 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 20841475 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)

Browser Wars Are A Bore. (Internet Explorer 5.0 versus Netscape Communicator) (Product Development)

Levitt, Jason
InformationWeek, n688, p84(1)
June 22, 1998
ISSN: 8750-6874 LANGUAGE: English RECORD TYPE: Fulltext
WORD COUNT: 471 LINE COUNT: 00041

... variations on the same theme-they add capabilities to Microsoft's Dynamic HTML implementation. DHTML is nice, clean jargon for, essentially, the application of a **Document Object Model** to elements of a Web page. This means that HTML tags can be labeled and referenced by **scripting** languages and even by other HTML tags. DHTML makes simple animations and sophisticated page-layout manipulations possible. The rub is that Netscape and Microsoft do DHTML somewhat differently, mostly because the **DOM** has not been standardized, but also because they are both still playing a differentiation game by introducing new technologies in their browsers that aren't...

11/3,K/22 (Item 2 from file: 148)
DIALOG(R)File 148:Gale Group Trade & Industry DB
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09932245 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 20085307 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)
HTML players caught in battle seen as survival of the fittest. (HyperText Markup Language) (Networking)
Zelnick, Nate
Computer Dealer News, v13, n21, p60(2)
Oct 20, 1997
ISSN: 1184-2369 LANGUAGE: English RECORD TYPE: Fulltext
WORD COUNT: 1316 LINE COUNT: 00108

... a comprehensive tool that addresses the evermore complex set of technologies tough.

Since Navigator exposes page-level objects only through its own proprietary implementation of **JavaScript**, and Microsoft has implemented a set of interfaces that are not expected to make it into the **DOM** specification, this is a problem that is likely to continue for some time. Both companies have pledged to support the **DOM** specification when it is finished, but there is likely to be a significant lag before these products become widely enough available to make building sophisticated sites financially viable. When they do both comply with the **DOM**, it is unclear how Netscape will wean its developers from the **JavaScript** object model, especially given its lukewarm efforts to stop the use of its **LAYER tag**, which was rejected by the W3C's HTML Working Group in favor of CSS Positioning.

In the middle of this messy political and technological environment...

11/3,K/23 (Item 1 from file: 15)
DIALOG(R)File 15:ABI/Inform(R)
(c) 2003 ProQuest Info&Learning. All rts. reserv.

01440505 00-91492
Push your Web pages
Levitt, Jason
Informationweek n634 PP: 57-61 Jun 9, 1997
ISSN: 8750-6874 JRNL CODE: IWK
WORD COUNT: 1518

...TEXT: accomplish that, the CNNfn development team will have to use an almost entirely different set of browser features because IE 4.0 does not have **JavaScript** 1.2 or the **<LAYER> tag**, and it uses a different implementation of Dynamic HTML and **Document Object Model**.

Ironically, Netscape claims that it's basing Netcaster channels on existing standards. But JavaScript 1.2, the **<LAYER> tag**, and Netscape's Dynamic HTML (except...

11/3,K/24 (Item 1 from file: 9)
DIALOG(R)File 9:Business & Industry(R)
(c) 2003 Resp. DB Svcs. All rts. reserv.

01949962 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULLTEXT)
The Power of the DOM
(With the arrival of a powerful idea called Dynamic HTML, new client-side technologies, combined with scripting languages like JavaScript, may solve many of HTML's problems)
InternetWeek, p 61
September 29, 1997
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal ISSN: 0746-8121 (United States)
LANGUAGE: English RECORD TYPE: Fulltext
WORD COUNT: 2966

(USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULLTEXT)

ABSTRACT:

...to provide absolute positioning, so making attractive Web pages became something of a black art. Design problems were often addressed by resorting to nonstandard HTML **tags** introduced by the browser vendors, or through work-arounds like the "single-pixel GIF trick." Until recently, HTML pages were inherently static. Most technologies used to add interactivity to pages by using server-based CGI programs, Java applets, browser plug-ins, ActiveX controls and **scripting** languages, which had little to do with HTML. But now with the arrival of a powerful idea called Dynamic HTML, **new** client-side technologies, combined with **scripting** languages like **JavaScript**, may solve many of HTML's problems. DHTML is not about **new** **tags** or attributes that can animate pages. DHTML extends the current set of HTML elements, and a few other elements such as style sheet properties, by allowing them to be accessed and modified by **scripting** languages. Dynamic features, making pages come alive with movement and interactivity, can be **added** by exposing **tags** to **scripts** written in a language like **JavaScript** or VBScript. The **tags** are accessed through the **document object model (DOM)**. Every Web document is made up of a variety of **tags** like ****, **** and **<FORM>**. Browsers read pages in a regular fashion because they understand the extent of the objects that are possible in a page. A page might be composed of three image elements, two paragraphs, an unordered list and the text within these elements. The **DOM** describes each document as a collection of individual objects such as images, paragraphs and forms all the way down to the individual characters. Each particular...

...is called a property of the object. An object may have methods that are associated with it and events that may affect it. An image **tag** may have an onmouseover event that is triggered when a user places the cursor over the image. A form may have a submit method that...

TEXT:

...the submission of the form and its contents to a server-based CGI program. (See Nuts & Bolts for an overview of these features.)

DHTML's **DOM** can be impressively complex but it doesn't always require a great deal of work. Developers may use the object model to find an image...

...objects around, build an expanding tree structure to navigate a site or create a complex application like a game or database front end. To seasoned **JavaScript** programmers, many of these ideas might not sound new-they've been around in a limited form since Netscape 2.0. Beginning with that version of Netscape, **JavaScript** provided an object model that allowed access to many parts of a Web page, including anchors, form elements and images. True DHTML, however, takes the idea further. It gets right down to the actual text, styles, **tags** and **scripts** within a page, making the whole page modifiable.

The DOM stands at the core of both the big browser vendors' ideas of Dynamic HTML. As...

11/3,K/25 (Item 1 from file: 647)
DIALOG(R)File 647:CMP Computer Fulltext
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01227076 CMP ACCESSION NUMBER: NWC20001113S0026
XHTML: Crossroads of HTML and XML - Sloppy coding habits just won't work with XHTML. We'll help clean up your language.
Ahmad Abualsamid
NETWORK COMPUTING, 2000, n 1122, PG155
PUBLICATION DATE: 001113
JOURNAL CODE: NWC LANGUAGE: English
RECORD TYPE: Fulltext
SECTION HEADING: Workshop - Development
WORD COUNT: 1973

... producing more recommendations related to XHTML. The goal is to reformulate HTML as a suite of modular components suitable for subsetting or combining with other **tag** sets. If accomplished correctly, this will open the door for browsers running on Web appliances and for specialized browsers, such as those from Vector Graphics. Toward this goal, the W3C is working on several recommendations, such as the XHTML Events Specifications, which will expose the **DOM (Document Object Model)** events, letting programmers implement front-end code directly in **JavaScript** and XHTML. Another specification is the XForms Requirements, which would rejuvenate the useful yet lacking HML forms.

Keep in mind that most code written in...

11/3,K/26 (Item 2 from file: 647)
DIALOG(R)File 647:CMP Computer Fulltext
(c) 2003 CMP Media, LLC. All rts. reserv.

01225574 CMP ACCESSION NUMBER: INW20001023S0054
WEB DEVELOPMENT - A BRIDGE TO XML - From steel girders to handrails:
XMetaL bridges user gap
REBECCA ROHAN
INTERNETWEEK, 2000, n 834, PG60
PUBLICATION DATE: 001023
JOURNAL CODE: INW LANGUAGE: English
RECORD TYPE: Fulltext
SECTION HEADING: REVIEWS
WORD COUNT: 1056

... please, make changes and go back to Normal or Tags On view.

If you don't discover XMetaL's logical engineering laws (like the split-**tag** laws, above) from diving in and playing around, you'll see some of them explicitly as you flip through the excellent, full-on, bound user...

...those?), with friendly headers such as " Learning when to turn off the rules." There's also a printed programmers' guide for working in XMetaL's **scripting** interface, document interface, **DOM** interfaces, command bar interfaces, events and event **macros**, form editor, database import wizard and more.

Minor Detour

When we first looked at the nifty Journalist DTD that comes with XMetaL, and tried to...

11/3,K/27 (Item 3 from file: 647)
DIALOG(R)File 647:CMP Computer Fulltext
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01191745 CMP ACCESSION NUMBER: IWK19990517S0003
FrontPage's Evolution For The Millennium
Jeff Jurvis
INFORMATIONWEEK, 1999, n 734, PGA18
PUBLICATION DATE: 990517
JOURNAL CODE: IWK LANGUAGE: English
RECORD TYPE: Fulltext
SECTION HEADING: Application Development
WORD COUNT: 2026

... modified, and even new wizards can be created and installed.

FrontPage 2000 AOM extensions can also access each Web page's Document Object Model. The **DOM** consists of the individual objects and relationships that make up an HTML page, things such as HTML formatting **tags**, frames, and forms. The **DOM** is widely used by DHTML, **JavaScript**,

and VBScript programmers to address and affect page elements. FrontPage uses the **DOM** when checking pages for link information. Likewise, developers extending FrontPage 2000 via the AOM can use the **DOM** to access and manipulate Web pages. The Web Object Model gives access to Web site properties and settings.

FrontPage has always been somewhat dependent on...

11/3,K/28 (Item 4 from file: 647)
DIALOG(R)File 647:CMP Computer Fulltext
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01165197 CMP ACCESSION NUMBER: IWK19980622S0047
Browser Wars Are A Bore (Internet View)
Jason Levitt
INFORMATIONWEEK, 1998, n 688, PG84
PUBLICATION DATE: 980622
JOURNAL CODE: IWK LANGUAGE: English
RECORD TYPE: Fulltext
SECTION HEADING: Intranets/Internet
WORD COUNT: 447

... variations on the same theme-they add capabilities to Microsoft's Dynamic HTML implementation. DHTML is nice, clean jargon for, essentially, the application of a **Document Object Model** to elements of a Web page. This means that HTML **tags** can be labeled and referenced by **scripting** languages and even by other HTML **tags**. DHTML makes simple animations and sophisticated page-layout manipulations possible. The rub is that Netscape and Microsoft do DHTML somewhat differently, mostly because the **DOM** has not been standardized, but also because they are both still playing a differentiation game by introducing new technologies in their browsers that aren't...

11/3,K/29 (Item 5 from file: 647)
DIALOG(R)File 647:CMP Computer Fulltext
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01139031 CMP ACCESSION NUMBER: INW19970922S0080
Titans Diverge On DHTML Implementations
Richard Karpinski
INTERNETWEEK, 1997, n 682, PG75
PUBLICATION DATE: 970922
JOURNAL CODE: INW LANGUAGE: English
RECORD TYPE: Fulltext
SECTION HEADING: News & Analysis
WORD COUNT: 274

... makes it easy to send behind-the-scenes data attached to a Web page.

Netscape, meanwhile, exposes fewer elements of the HTML page to its **DOM** and makes use of a proprietary **<LAYER> tag** to create some of its dynamic effects. Using the **tag**, developers can also create reusable bits of **script** much like Microsoft's recently announced "scriptlets" capability (see story, page 33)

The challenge for both companies is to drive new product capabilities while, at...

11/3,K/30 (Item 6 from file: 647)
DIALOG(R)File 647:CMP Computer Fulltext
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01128937 CMP ACCESSION NUMBER: IWK19970609S0047
Push Your Web Pages - Netscape's Netcaster and Microsoft's CDF make it easier than ever to join the push revolution
Jason Levitt

INFORMATIONWEEK, 1997, n 634, PG57
PUBLICATION DATE: 970609
JOURNAL CODE: IWK LANGUAGE: English
RECORD TYPE: Fulltext
SECTION HEADING: InformationWeek Labs
WORD COUNT: 1463

... accomplish that, the CNNfn development team will have to use an almost entirely different set of browser features because IE 4.0 does not have **JavaScript** 1.2 or the **<LAYER> tag**, and it uses a different implementation of Dynamic HTML and **Document Object Model**.

Ironically, Netscape claims that it's basing Netcaster channels on existing standards. But JavaScript 1.2, the **<LAYER>tag**, and Netscape's Dynamic HTML (except...

11/3,K/31 (Item 1 from file: 674)
DIALOG(R)File 674:Computer News Fulltext
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087417

**Web application servers power e-commerce
Roundup looks at eight leading products.**

Byline: By Paul Ferrill

Journal: Network World Page Number: 108

Publication Date: September 25, 2000

Word Count: 2955 Line Count: 286

Text:

... NT 4.0 with Service Pack 6a.Allaire JRUN 3.0Allaire focuses on department-level applications. Key features that stress ease of use include prebuilt **tag** libraries of common Java Server Pages (JSP) functions and a browser-based JRun Management Console (JMC). An integrated development environment named JRun Studio, targeted at...

...in electronic form, including Developing Applications with JRun, a Setup Guide, JRun JavaDocs, Java Servlet API 2.2 JavaDocs, a Samples Guide and the Example **Tag** Library are provided. The JRun Quick Start Product Tour takes you through each aspect of the product.On the surface, JRun does not appear to...Visual-XML is an XML development environment included with UBS that makes it possible to browse databases and ObindO data elements to XML, DTD and **Document Object Model** trees. Visual-XML is written in pure Java, meaning it will run stand-alone on essentially any platform with the JRE installed. The latest version...

... had to manually configure the services using the Control Panel Services tool. Before you can run any of the iAS programs, you must execute a **batch file** that sets the appropriate environment variables to point to your installation. IAS requires Version 1.2.2 of the JRE. On Windows NT 4.0... for reading, interpreting and viewing XML documents. None of the Oracle iAS distributions include Java development tools.Deploying an EJB application requires that you run **batch files** from the Oracle iAS home directory. The Release Notes tell you to edit the **batch files** prior to running them for the first time to change some of the place-holder strings to values appropriate for your installation. ItOs not the...

... Oracle customers can put their Oracle Forms and Oracle Reports to work on the Web with little effort. This functionality comes with a hefty price **tag**. Oracle iAS was the most expensive product in this roundup. SilverStream Application Server 3.0To build an application server product that competes in a crowded...

...f.html). With a price **tag** thatOs competitive with the other products in its class, SilverStream may give the other players in this market a run for their money. ConclusionChoosing an...

11/3,K/32 (Item 2 from file: 674)

070442

Web page development heavyweight rematch

Byline: Thomas Powell

Journal: Network World Page Number: 47

Publication Date: November 23, 1998

Word Count: 1803 Line Count: 174

Text:

... this battle of the heavyweights. After working with both development environments, we found that Visual InterDev excels in management of the site development process and **scripting**. But ColdFusion Studio, Allaire's IDE for ColdFusion, has the edge over Visual InterDev with respect to HTML coding and basic database integration. This time...

... together to produce server-parsed HTML - an IDE and an application server. Pages created by the IDE consist of a mixture of HTML and proprietary **tags**, or **script** code. When a user requests a page, a special application server evaluates the code and delivers the resulting HTML page to the user. Both products let you create pages manually, using textual HTML **tags**, or visually, with a graphical user interface. In both cases, you can use third-party tools instead of the vendor's bundled IDE to build...

... avoiding visual development mode. Code generated in both products' visual mode may not comply strictly with HTML specifications. Worse yet, Visual InterDev often outputs logical **tags** such as when you press a bolding button. Logical **tags** don't guarantee a particular visual representation such as bolding under different browsers. Fortunately, if you hand-code a page and later edit it in...

... to produce pages. When it comes to coding, the two products look superficially similar. Both support raw text entry, navigation of a page's HTML **tag** tree and **tag** inspection dialogs that let you modify attributes. ColdFusion Studio, based on Allaire's popular HomeSite editor, is one of the best HTML coding editors available...

... code validation capabilities. It is also missing many other basic HTML editing features that professional Web developers want, such as the simple ability to force **tags** to be entered in uppercase rather than lowercase. Both products can display a **tag** tree that lets you inspect **tag** attributes and events, but ColdFusion Studio does the job better. In ColdFusion Studio you can group **tag** attributes alphabetically ascending or descending, categorized by type or categorized by version, and you can even add custom **tags** and attributes. Visual InterDev sorts **tag** properties in only basic ways and focuses on a Microsoft browser-specific view of HTML. ColdFusion Studio supports a number of languages in addition to...

... which is used in RealMedia's G2 products. Visual InterDev lacks immediate support for other languages. While it is extensible, it's not easy to add support for new **tags**. Adding **tags** and attributes to ColdFusion Studio is extremely easy for even a casual user via Visual Tool Markup Language (VTML), which provides facilities to include **tag**-editing dialogs. The ability to add new languages makes it easy to add Extensible Markup Language (XML) capabilities to ColdFusion Studio. Visual InterDev does not easily support the addition of new **tag** sets or XML vocabularies but can be extended using an associated software development kit. Both products now support Cascading Style Sheets (CSS), although neither does...

... separate program, and moving between it and Studio is clumsy. Visual InterDev is integrated slightly better and provides many style-sheet properties directly within its **tag** inspector. Unlike ColdFusion Studio, Visual InterDev provides themes and layouts, leveraging both CSS and HTML to apply a consistent look to many pages. While this...

... as FrontPage; the high-end site designers who are likely to use Visual InterDev may disdain such features as fluff. Because of its flexibility in **tag** editing, its attention to coding details and cross-browser HTML support, ColdFusion Studio is better at raw HTML page editing, but Visual InterDev excels at...to synchronize files. Visual InterDev also includes a task list manager to store to-do information that may be useful when building a complex site. **Scripting** vs. tagging Philosophically, ColdFusion Server and Active Server Pages take different approaches to creating dynamic content, though both can be used to create dynamic Web pages from a mixture of HTML and proprietary **tags** or **scripting** code. ColdFusion uses a set of proprietary **tags**, such as <CFQUERY>, to create dynamic pages. In the past, developers criticized ColdFusion because its tagging approach, in which programming structures are enclosed in HTML-style **tags**, was clumsy for certain tasks. Rather than proprietary **tags**, Active Server Pages uses **scripts** in a Web page - generally VBScript or Microsoft's variant of **JavaScript**, called Jscript. That gives Active Server Pages the flexibility inherent in a full-fledged **scripting** language. On the downside, **script** code is mixed with HTML **tags**, which can be messy to maintain. Often, a lot of VBScript is required to perform tasks for which ColdFusion provides a single proprietary set of **tags**. ColdFusion 4.0 offers **new scripting** capabilities using the <CFSCRIPT> **tag**. Additionally, ColdFusion Markup Language has been extended to provide associated arrays, case and switch statements and error handling, which make coding applications less clumsy than before. In short, with ColdFusion 4.0, Allaire provides the best of both worlds - easy, **tag**-oriented dynamic pages for simple tasks and **script** use when more complex coding is required. Visual InterDev has tried to combat complexity by forgoing proprietary **tags** altogether and **adding** some simple drag-and-drop components, called design time controls. With these, binding data items to database connectivity, building site navigation and adding logic to...

...underlying complexity is significant, particularly when you're trying to integrate a database with a Web site. For example, it took us only two custom **tags** and a SQL statement to develop a simple phone directory application in ColdFusion. With Visual InterDev, we generated nearly 100 lines of ASP code, not...

...the generated code. In many ways, Visual InterDev is more of a traditional programmer's tool than ColdFusion Studio. It has significant support for building **JavaScript** - and VBScript-based pages and provides a feature called IntelliSense, which can complete **script** statements and provide syntax tips. The product also provides a **script**-outline feature that makes it easy to modify client- and server-side objects. In this sense, Visual InterDev embraces the **document object model** style of DHTML much more than does ColdFusion Studio. Visual InterDev and ColdFusion Studio now support complex debugging as well as powerful SQL query-building ...

...product. Visual InterDev provides numerous site management features that ColdFusion Studio lacks. ColdFusion excels at database connectivity, and ColdFusion Studio is hands-down the better **tag** editor. Fortunately, you can use ColdFusion Studio as the default editor within the Visual InterDev environment. For many, the choice of one technology or another...

11/3,K/33 (Item 3 from file: 674)
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069958

Web Standards

Netscape to support standards in next browser

Byline: Sandra Gittlen

Journal: Network World

Publication Date: October 29, 1998

Word Count: 728 Line Count: 66

Text:

... compliant browser marks a victory for a group trying to convince browser vendors to stop compartmentalizing the Web in an increasingly large series of proprietary **tags** and specifications. The Web Standards Project is trying to convince both Netscape and Microsoft to fully support standards developed by the World Wide Web Consortium - to which both companies belong. These include specifications for cascading style sheets, XML, HTML Ver. 4.0 and the emerging **Document Object Model**. Last month, WaSP, an Internet group of 5,000 developers, launched a public campaign to force Netscape to add full support for these in Communicator...

... after the protest picked up steam, it acquiesced and has slated its standards-based NGLayout code to be part of the browser. NGLayout reads HTML, **JavaScript** and other coding within a document and determines how to display the content in the browser. "Netscape's previous rendering engine had patchwork support for...

... standards," says George Olson, project leader for the Web Standards Project. "But NGLayout is 100% compliant with Cascading Style Sheets Level (CSS) 1 and the **Document Object Model (DOM)** Level 1." CSS allows developers to control the typography of many pages simultaneously and the **DOM** allows developers to manipulate objects or images within a Web page. "If vendors use W3C standards, Web developers know that what they're trying to...

... said. If these tests are not performed and incompatibilities between the browsers arise, "visitors to Web sites encounter pages that won't show up or **scripting** error messages." Olson said one site that tried to support dynamic HTML, a new browser feature that allows different users to view different versions of...

... should write to the most recent W3C standards such as HTML 4.0 and CSS 2.0. "They should not, however, write to various proprietary **tags** and extensions put out by vendors," he says. "They are still being worked on and tested." Microsoft says following standards is a catch-22 because...

11/3,K/34 (Item 4 from file: 674)
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068557

HTML 4.0 unwrapped

Byline: Mark Gibbs

Journal: Network World Page Number: S6

Publication Date: August 31, 1998

Word Count: 918 Line Count: 87

Text:

... element. <onmouseout>: mouse moved out of the element.
<onmouseover>: mouse moved into an element. <onmouseup>: mouse button released. These events would typically be associated with **JavaScript** code. Lastly, HTML 4.0 introduces the <object> element. This <applet> replacement offers a generic way of specifying images (rather than using the element...

... it doesn't make much impact resolving compatibility issues between the Microsoft and Netscape implementations of "dynamic" HTML. This is because each browser handles the **Document Object Model (DOM)**, the document architecture the W3C is working on, differently. The **DOM** defines standard interfaces between browser events, style sheets and **scripts**. HTML 4.0 will supplement the **DOM**, but that's about as far as the specification is expected to go. In April, participants at a W3C HTML workshop decided that extending HTML would be difficult. Instead, they propose starting fresh with the next-generation HTML by using a suite of Extensible Markup Language (XML) **tag** sets. In effect, they espouse creating a modularized HTML. Their view is that modularized HTML will be more manageable and easier to integrate with other XML **tag** sets. But never fear. The reality for intranets and extranets is that the stability of existing HTML content

is assured for years to come - browser...

11/3,K/35 (Item 5 from file: 674)
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067517

Special Focus: Hot new Web technology

Site building

As the Web shifts from rigid to active, the code to create pages provides potency and diverse features.

Byline: Andy Eddy

Journal: Network World Page Number: 40

Publication Date: July 13, 1998

Word Count: 950 Line Count: 85

Text:

... and new directions in work procedures. The exciting new content exists largely because of new technologies - such as Cascading Style Sheets (CSS), Dynamic HTML (DHTML), **Document Object Model (DOM)** and Extensible Markup Language (XML) - that offer site designers and application developers new ways to create Web pages. The World Wide Web Consortium (W3C) standards...

... consistent control over how a page is laid out. For example, a style sheet can define every instance of text bracketed by a particular HTML **tag** so that it will appear in a certain color and font. While CSS offers a powerful command over how content is exhibited, DHTML promises to...

... respective definitions of DHTML. "Unfortunately, the Netscape and Microsoft versions are not compatible at all. For this reason, the W3C is currently working on standardizing **DOM** that will help this," said Tim Bray, co-editor of the XML specification for W3C and principal at Textuality, a Vancouver-based consultancy. Much of the benefits of these technologies come from their collaboration, which is where **DOM** plays such a important role. **DOM** takes on the role of air traffic controller, in that it monitors the elements of a Web page. Based on what it "sees" and relays, it can in turn trigger actions by the other technologies that alter what's presented to the user. "**DOM** is a definition of objects on a Web page. It defines the various objects you can control through DHTML and **scripting**," said Joe Herman, product manager for platform marketing at Microsoft. "For example, **DOM** broadcasts how the mouse moves over an object, so DHTML knows when to do something," he said. Another technology that interacts with **DOM** is XML, a language that advances how data is handled on the Web. Many see XML as a powerful tool in the creation of the ...

15/3,K/1 (Item 1 from file: 275)
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02501165 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 74334945 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)
Turn XML into HTML - XSL transformations will help you create Web pages from XML data using dynamically generated style sheets.(Technology Information)
Floyd, Michael
PC Magazine, p1
June 5, 2001
ISSN: 0888-8507 LANGUAGE: English RECORD TYPE: Fulltext; Abstract
WORD COUNT: 2592 LINE COUNT: 00200

... the server side--from an Active Server Page, for example--then you must use Server.CreateObject() instead.

Genxsl is an HTML document that includes a **JavaScript** function called Parse(). Notice that the <body> tag of the HTML includes onload = "Parse()". This invokes the Parse() function as soon as the HTML document ...

...Within Parse(), the first step is to create a new dom object as outlined above. But you can see that I have included three different **calls** to create a **dom object**, two of which have been commented out:

```
// Create a Document object and report the results.  
// The following instantiate different versions of the MSXML parser  
// Version...
```

15/3,K/2 (Item 2 from file: 275)
DIALOG(R)File 275:Gale Group Computer DB(TM)
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02187478 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 20813318 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)
Object-Based Web Design.(browser-based document object model) (PC Tech) (Technology Tutorial) (Tutorial) (Column)
Stanek, William Robert
PC Magazine, v17, n14, p295(5)
July, 1998
DOCUMENT TYPE: Tutorial Column ISSN: 0888-8507 LANGUAGE: English
RECORD TYPE: Fulltext; Abstract
WORD COUNT: 4358 LINE COUNT: 00347

...ABSTRACT: be modified, moved and deleted. The document object models in Navigator and IE are different, but the World Wide Web Consortium (W3C) has developed a **document object model called Level 0** that combines the functionality of IE 3 and Navigator. Level 1 will include portions of both IE and Navigator DHTML but is intended...

...allows Web pages to be more like standalone documents with links connecting them. HTML could be used to create an application's user interface, a **JavaScript script** could be used for interaction with the interface, and a Java program on the server could be used for file processing.

... and Netscape Navigator have supported dynamic content for some time now. What's new is that the latest versions support dynamic content through an extensible **object model**, called the **document object model**, which exposes the various elements in a Web page to **scripting** languages, such as **JavaScript**, and provides the necessary interfaces to **script** the behavior of these elements.

In this article, we'll take a look at the document object model. You'll learn how it works and...effectively sets some attributes back to their default value.

Language-specific Bindings

The counterparts to IDL interface definitions are the language-specific bindings for the **document object model**, which map language-specific **calls** and data to language-neutral calls and data. The core, XML, and HTML object models have different sets of bindings. Because

those bindings are language-specific, they must be implemented in each programming language separately. That means the bindings for Java are separate from the bindings for **JavaScript**.

For each interface implemented in IDL, there is a corresponding interface implemented for the language-specific bindings. To go back to the previous examples, the...

15/3,K/3 (Item 3 from file: 275)

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02158111 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 20466317 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)
Internet Intelligence; The W3C plots machine-to-machine Web communications. (World Wide Web Consortium) (Industry Trend or Event)
Moeller, Michael
PC Week, v15, n14, p1(1)
April 6, 1998
ISSN: 0740-1604 LANGUAGE: English RECORD TYPE: Fulltext
WORD COUNT: 593 LINE COUNT: 00049

... W3C, mindful of the threat that HTML could fracture in the hands of Microsoft and Netscape Communications Corp., is working to create a higher-level **object** model for HTML, called **DOM (Document Object Model)**. Built and supported by Netscape, Microsoft, SoftQuad Inc. and others, **DOM** will enable the meshing of HTML with **scripting** languages, such as **JavaScript** or Perl, to add intelligence to a Web page.

The first piece of DOM should be solidified this summer, according to Lauren Wood, chairwoman of...

15/3,K/4 (Item 4 from file: 275)

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01620674 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 14425886 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)
Exception handling in C. (Tutorial)
Winroth, Harald; Rendahl, Matti
C Users Journal, v11, n10, p33(10)
Oct, 1993
DOCUMENT TYPE: Tutorial ISSN: 0898-9788 LANGUAGE: ENGLISH
RECORD TYPE: FULLTEXT; ABSTRACT
WORD COUNT: 4370 LINE COUNT: 00363

... called if an exception from the dom domain is thrown beyond the top-level TRK. A handler differs from the unwind-block of a **TRY macro** in two respects. First, an unwind-block will not be executed unless the corresponding try-block has previously been entered. In contrast, a handler is completely independent of the nesting of blocks and **function calls**. Second, once a handler has been called, the termination of the program is imminent, since handlers are called only for exceptions from which the program...

15/3,K/5 (Item 5 from file: 275)

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01493752 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 11715468 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)
HyperDesk raises the OOP ante; DOMS builds apps for multiple OSs.
(HyperDesk Corp.'s Distributed Object Management System program development software, object oriented programming, operating systems)
(Product Announcement)
Sherer, Paul M.
PC Week, v9, n2, p61(2)
Jan 13, 1992
DOCUMENT TYPE: Product Announcement ISSN: 0740-1604 LANGUAGE: ENGLISH
RECORD TYPE: FULLTEXT; ABSTRACT

WORD COUNT: 527 LINE COUNT: 00042

... data and applications from multiple operating systems and hardware platforms, said officials of the Westboro, Mass., firm. (See PC Week, Jan. 6, Page 1).

DOMS can be used to integrate information by building "wrappers" around existing software that convert object messages into a language the older software understands, such as a **macro** language, Dynamic Data Exchange (DDE), or Object Linking and Embedding (OLE). In a demonstration planned for Uniform, for example, **DOMS** will convert **object** messages into POSIX system **calls** to communicate with IXI Ltd.'s X.desktop, a desktop manager.

DOMS includes an object-definition language, an object database, an authentication service for user...

15/3,K/6 (Item 6 from file: 275)
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01475132 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 12408568
Software without walls. (HyperDesk Corp.'s HyperDesk Distributed Object Management System) (part of a special report on object-oriented programming)
deBlanc, Susan
DG Review, v12, n12, p34(4)
June, 1992
ISSN: 1050-9127 LANGUAGE: ENGLISH RECORD TYPE: ABSTRACT

ABSTRACT: HyperDesk Corp's HyperDesk Distributed Object Management System (HD- **DOMS**) is the first product based on the **Object** Management Group's **Object Request** Broker (ORB) standard. HD- **DOMS** provides a consistent environment for building and integrating open distributed applications. The product is easily portable and interoperable across a wide variety of platforms. The HyperDesk concept was conceived at Data General Corp; HyperDesk Corp is a spinoff that was formed by software industry veterans to develop the technology. HD- **DOMS** facilitates open distributed computing applications through the ORB standard and features advanced application development tools and services. These tools and services include the **object request** broker, a distributed **object** exerciser, dynamic invocation interface, object database, interface repository, implementation repository, class libraries, object adapters, method tools, **scripting** tools, an authentication service and a location service. The HD- **DOMS** kit is priced at \$1,995 per user. A runtime version, priced at \$495 per user, will be released in Jul 1992.

15/3,K/7 (Item 1 from file: 16)
DIALOG(R)File 16:Gale Group PROMT(R)
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06180129 Supplier Number: 54053662 (USE FORMAT 7 FOR FULLTEXT)
Oh, the simple joys of JavaScript. (Technology Tutorial) (Tutorial) (Column)
Gibbs, Mark
Network World, p38(1)
March 8, 1999
Language: English Record Type: Fulltext
Article Type: Tutorial; Column
Document Type: Magazine/Journal; Trade
Word Count: 596

... of vendor cooperation is surprising, but it hasn't resulted in complete compatibility among the various renditions of JavaScript.)

It is important to understand that **JavaScript** is a programming language and its power comes from its interaction with document content. This content is treated as a collection of objects, such as images, tags and links, and its structure is **called** the **document object model**, or **DOM**. **JavaScript** can create new objects and can also delete and

manipulate the attributes of existing objects.

So what could you do with JavaScript? Let me give...

15/3,K/8 (Item 2 from file: 16)
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05225882 Supplier Number: 47970144 (USE FORMAT 7 FOR FULLTEXT)

Dynamic HTML

McFadden, Mark

ENT, p046

Sept 10, 1997

Language: English Record Type: Fulltext

Document Type: Magazine/Journal; Professional

Word Count: 606

... Wide Web Consortium (W3C) is attempting to address the incompatibility between the two approaches by developing a standard for handling dynamic content in Web pages. Called the **Document Object Model**, it defines how any Web page object, including links, graphics, headers and tables, can be manipulated at the browser. The most recent specification as of this writing, dated July 11, avoids Netscape's layering concept and relies instead on a set of object definitions manipulated by **scripts**, applets and style sheets.

The work on standardizing Dynamic HTML involves more than bringing competing vendor approaches together. According to Lauren Wood, chair of the...

15/3,K/9 (Item 3 from file: 16)
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02775237 Supplier Number: 43722532

January Surprise: Novell Heats Up Client-Server Competition

Data Communications, p25

March 21, 1993

Language: English Record Type: Abstract

Document Type: Magazine/Journal; Trade

ABSTRACT:

...market. An object management system supplies a framework for using and creating objects over a network. The company's Hyperdesk Distributed Object Management System (HD- **DOMS**) handles all computing entities on the network, such as code, data, files, protocols, **macros**, and **scripts** into manageable **objects** able to **run** over multiple platforms. Essentially, Novell will sell Unixware as an OS/2 and Windows NT alternative while simultaneously improving Netware to become a viable alternative...

15/3,K/10 (Item 4 from file: 16)
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02687041 Supplier Number: 43586669 (USE FORMAT 7 FOR FULLTEXT)

Novell Plans Object Mgm't For NetWare

CommunicationsWeek, p1

Jan 18, 1993

Language: English Record Type: Fulltext

Document Type: Newsletter; Trade

Word Count: 712

... clients and for Unix servers. Product pricing has not yet been decided.

Novell also said it has bought a 20 percent stake in HyperDesk.

HD- **DOMS** complies with the **Object** Management Group's Common **Object Request** Broker Architecture (CORBA) standard, an industry standard for

managing objects. HD- **DOMS** treats almost any computing resource - code, files, **macros**, a spreadsheet cell, network services, and others - as an object or self-contained package that offers a specific service or set of services, according to...

15/3,K/11 (Item 1 from file: 15)
DIALOG(R)File 15:ABI/Inform(R)
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01991081 46463881
W3C readies XHTML for approval
Piven, Joshua
Computer Technology Review v19n10 PP: 4 Oct 1999
ISSN: 0278-9647 JRNL CODE: GBAMN
WORD COUNT: 440

...TEXT: standard XML tools. However, XHTML documents can also be viewed by existing HTML 4.0-compliant browsers and other user agents. XHTML documents can also **run** processes (**scripts** and **applets**) that are based on the **HTML Document Object Model (DOM)** or the **XML DOM** .

XHTML contains several important syntax changes from HTML. Since XML is case-- sensitive, XHTML documents must use lower case for all HTML element and attribute...

15/3,K/12 (Item 2 from file: 15)
DIALOG(R)File 15:ABI/Inform(R)
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01676382 03-27372
DOM's Potential Shines
Karpinski, Richard
InternetWeek n725 PP: 1, 49 Jul 27, 1998
ISSN: 1096-9969 JRNL CODE: CWE

ABSTRACT: The World Wide Web Consortium is preparing to release the **Document Object Model (DOM)** in August 1998 as a proposed standard. The **DOM** defines a programmatic interface for XML and HTML documents. Using the **DOM**, programs and **scripts** can dynamically access, extract, and update the content of these documents. The **DOM** provides access only to the elements that make up HTML documents, not how those elements are manipulated. Because XML documents are basically data stored as documents, a standardized **DOM** provides a uniform way for developers to tap into and interact with those increasingly mission-critical data streams. In the long term, the **DOM** could play a role in the increasingly competitive area of XML-RPC, which uses lightweight XML syntax and standard Web HTTP transmission to send remote **procedure calls** between applications and systems.

15/3,K/13 (Item 3 from file: 15)
DIALOG(R)File 15:ABI/Inform(R)
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01555761 02-06750
Dynamic HTML: A useful standard remains elusive
Bray, Tim
Network World v14n50 PP: I10-I11 Dec 15, 1997
ISSN: 0887-7661 JRNL CODE: NWW
WORD COUNT: 1270

ABSTRACT: To create Web pages that are interactive, animated, interesting and dynamic Java, **JavaScript**, JScript, and Active X are not enough. While designers can achieve some visual effects with **JavaScript**, it must be programmed twice because the Netscape and Microsoft implementations are incompatible. Dynamic HTML attempts to solve these problems. It is a

modified form...

... CSS) and the Extensible Markup Language. Unfortunately, dynamic HTML implementations from Netscape and Microsoft differ significantly. The World Wide Consortium is working on a standard, **called** the Document **Object** Mode (**DOM**), to make dynamic HTML real and interoperable, but it will be at least a year before users have a widely deployed, vendor-neutral **DOM** .

15/3,K/14 (Item 1 from file: 9)
DIALOG(R)File 9:Business & Industry(R)
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01949962 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULLTEXT)

The Power of the DOM

(With the arrival of a powerful idea called Dynamic HTML, new client-side technologies, combined with scripting languages like JavaScript, may solve many of HTML's problems)

InternetWeek, p 61

September 29, 1997

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal ISSN: 0746-8121 (United States)

LANGUAGE: English RECORD TYPE: Fulltext

WORD COUNT: 2966

ABSTRACT:

...the form of HTML attributes. For example, the paragraph element has an alignment attribute that may be set to left, right or center. In the **object** model, this attribute is **called** a property of the **object** . An object may have methods that are associated with it and events that may affect it. An image tag may have an onmouseover event that...

15/3,K/15 (Item 1 from file: 647)
DIALOG(R)File 647:CMP Computer Fulltext
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00541508 CMP ACCESSION NUMBER: CWK19930118S5442

Novell Plans Object Mgm't For NetWare

John Cox

COMMUNICATIONSWEEK, 1993, n 437, 1

PUBLICATION DATE: 930118

JOURNAL CODE: CWK LANGUAGE: English

RECORD TYPE: Fulltext

SECTION HEADING: News

WORD COUNT: 726

... clients and for Unix servers. Product pricing has not yet been decided.

Novell also said it has bought a 20 percent stake in HyperDesk.

HD- **DOMS** complies with the **Object** Management Group's Common **Object Request** Broker Architecture (CORBA) standard, an industry standard for managing objects. HD- **DOMS** treats almost any computing resource-code, files, **macros** , a spreadsheet cell, network services, and others-as an object or self-contained package that offers a specific service or set of services, according to...

15/3,K/16 (Item 1 from file: 674)
DIALOG(R)File 674:Computer News Fulltext
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073993

Dynamite dynamism

Byline: Mark Gibbs

Journal: Network World Page Number: 46

Publication Date: April 19, 1999

Word Count: 622 Line Count: 55

Text:

A few weeks ago, "Gearhead" discussed **JavaScript** and followed that with a discussion of HTML, **JavaScript** and bookmarklets. From your letters I get the impression it went well, so this week I thought "Gearhead" would discuss a question posed by a reader after the **JavaScript** column: "Where does Dynamic HTML fit in?" While **JavaScript** can create content in an HTML document, it can also interact with document contents. Combine that ability with content formatting control and you can make...

...html for an example that works with Version 4.0+ of Netscape Navigator and Microsoft Internet Explorer. At the heart of Dynamic HTML is something called the **Document Object Model (DOM)** - as if we needed yet another acronym identical to those for Distributed Object Manager, Data Output Message and Document Object Management. The **DOM** is (and here's a string of \$5 words) "a hierarchical structuring of the contents of an HTML document." What this means is that the HTML elements that comprise a document (links, anchors, images and plug-ins) are arranged in a tree and referred to generically as "objects." The **DOM tree** starts from the window in which the document is displayed and includes its location, frames, events that occur and even the history of the window...

...is that it gives a consistent way of referring to objects within a document. Want to access the third form in a document? Under the **DOM**, that object would be referred to as document.form(2) (the numbering of objects of a specific type starts at zero). But there's more to it than just **scripting**. Dynamic HTML is three technologies combined: HTML, Cascading Style Sheets (CSS) and **scripting**. Web documents are written in HTML, while CSS defines the style and positioning of objects. Of course, the key players in the browser market, Microsoft...

...that, it got complicated. The champion of Web standards, the World Wide Web Consortium (W3C), has a role in all this. In December 1998, the **DOM Level 1 Specification** became a W3C Recommendation. CSS, Level 2, became a W3C Recommendation in May 1998. At the risk of starting a religious war...

15/3,K/17 (Item 2 from file: 674)
DIALOG(R) File 674:Computer News Fulltext
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068557

HTML 4.0 unwrapped

Byline: Mark Gibbs

Journal: Network World Page Number: S6

Publication Date: August 31, 1998

Word Count: 918 Line Count: 87

Text:

...element. <onmouseout>: mouse moved out of the element.
<onmouseover>: mouse moved into an element. <onmouseup>: mouse button released. These events would typically be associated with **JavaScript** code. Lastly, HTML 4.0 introduces the <object> element. This <applet> replacement offers a generic way of specifying images (rather than using the element...

...requires three specifications: the implementation of the included object (the location of executable code), the data to be rendered and additional values required by the **object** at **run**-time (such as initial values for parameters). One of the powerful object features is the ability to specify alternate renderings. You could write code, specifying...

...it doesn't make much impact resolving compatibility issues between the Microsoft and Netscape implementations of "dynamic" HTML. This is because each browser handles the **Document Object Model (DOM)**, the document architecture the W3C is working on, differently. The **DOM** defines standard interfaces between browser events, style sheets and **scripts**. HTML 4.0 will supplement the **DOM**, but that's about as far as the specification is expected to go. In April, participants at a W3C HTML workshop decided that extending HTML...

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Set	Items	Description
S1	6448	DOM OR DOMS OR DOCUMENT()OBJECT()MODEL? ?
S2	26	S1(5N)(TREE? ? OR HIERARCH?)
S3	103194	SCRIPT?? OR SCRIPTING OR MACRO? ? OR BATCH()FILE? ? OR JAV- ASCRIP? ? OR APPLESCRIPT? ?
S4	8878	(TAG OR TAGS OR S3)(5N)(REPLAC??? OR REPLACEMENT? ? OR SUB- STITUT? OR EXCHANG? OR SWAP? ? OR SWAPP??? OR OVERWIT??? OR - OVER()WRIT??? OR SWITCH??? OR CHANG??? OR INSERT???? OR ADD??? OR PLACE? ? OR PLACING OR PLACEMENT? ? OR NEW)
S5	132001	(INVOK? OR CALL??? OR RUN???? OR REQUEST???) (5N) (PROCEDURE? ? OR FUNCTION? ? OR METHOD? ? OR ROUTINE? ? OR SUBROUTINE? ? OR SUBPROGRAM? ? OR SUB()PROGRAM? ? OR OBJECT? ? OR JAVABEAN? ? OR JAVA()BEAN? ? OR APPLET? ?)
S6	0	S2 AND S3 AND S4
S7	2	S1 AND S3 AND S4 AND (TAG OR TAGS)
S8	5	S1 AND S3 AND (TAG OR TAGS)
S9	5	S7:S8
S10	1	S1 AND S3 AND S5

9/5/1 (Item 1 from file: 2)

DIALOG(R)File 2:INSPEC

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6170834 INSPEC Abstract Number: C1999-04-6130D-003

Title: An XML document to JavaScript object converter

Author(s): Hildyard, A.

Journal: WEB Techniques vol.4, no.1 p.63-9

Publisher: Miller Freeman,

Publication Date: Jan. 1999 Country of Publication: USA

CODEN: WETEFA ISSN: 1086-556X

SICI: 1086-556X(199901)4:1L.63:DJOC;1-R

Material Identity Number: F184-1998-012

Language: English Document Type: Journal Paper (JP)

Treatment: Practical (P)

Abstract: XML is fast gaining currency as the standard for Web based data transmission. But how will XML documents be viewed by all those non XML browsers? The author has come up with an approach that brings some of the benefits of XML based documents to non XML browsers. His workaround is a server side conversion of XML documents to **JavaScript** code; this code gets interpreted by the browser and results in a data structure roughly equivalent to the parse tree that would have been produced by an XML enabled browser. Transforming XML documents from **tag** stream to **DOM** (**Document Object Model**) provides a similar benefit of increased accessibility for the data consumer that moving data from databases to XML data sources provides for data producers. With XML represented at the level of the **DOM** , Web based consumers are freed from both the need for an XML parser and also from the need to have direct access to original XML data sources. Applets, scriptlets, ActiveX controls, and other client side components have the same programmatic access to browser based XML documents as they have to the rest of the browser's **DOM** . As it turns out, this workaround offers significant advantages over a pure XML approach: it's a lot faster, and the code to manipulate XML derived objects is cleaner and more concise. (0 Refs)

Subfile: C

Descriptors: authoring languages; client-server systems; distributed object management; hypermedia markup languages; Internet; Java; online front-ends

Identifiers: XML document; **JavaScript** object conversion; Web based data transmission; non XML browsers; workaround; server side conversion; **JavaScript** code; data structure; parse tree; XML enabled browser; **tag** stream; **DOM** ; **Document Object Model** ; data consumer; XML data sources ; Web based consumers; applets; scriptlets; ActiveX controls; client side components; programmatic access; browser based XML documents; XML derived objects

Class Codes: C6130D (Document processing techniques); C6130M (Multimedia) ; C6140D (High level languages); C6110J (Object-oriented programming); C6150N (Distributed systems software); C6115 (Programming support); C7250N (Search engines); C7210N (Information networks)

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9/5/2 (Item 2 from file: 2)

DIALOG(R)File 2:INSPEC

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6157281 INSPEC Abstract Number: C1999-03-6130-006

Title: Generalized event handling in JavaScript

Author(s): Hildyard, A.

Journal: WEB Techniques vol.4, no.2 p.75-6, 78, 80, 82, 84

Publisher: Miller Freeman,

Publication Date: Feb. 1999 Country of Publication: USA

CODEN: WETEFA ISSN: 1086-556X

SICI: 1086-556X(199902)4:2L.75:GEHJ;1-O

Material Identity Number: F184-1999-001

Language: English Document Type: Journal Paper (JP)

Treatment: Practical (P)

Abstract: These days, it's unusual to find a Web site that doesn't use

client-side **scripting** to process events presented by a browser's **document object model** (**DOM**) as an end user interacts with its pages. A targeted (intrusive, or minimal reuse) **script** tends to catch events at the lowest level-that of the element to which that **script** refers. This guarantees that the **script** will get to process the events it wants to process. However, it also means that the implementation of the **script** is no longer abstracted from the element **tag** to which it refers. It's also extremely redundant and can greatly inflate the size of the resulting HTML page, which may have many elements that exploit a common event handler. A generalized (non-intrusive, or maximal reuse) **script** tends to catch events at the highest level-that of the window or document. This makes it easy for a Web developer to use at least one third-party **script** without needing to know much about how it works, but it makes it difficult to deploy multiple event-based, third-party **scripts** within the same page. In this article, I present a single event-handler interface that gives you the precision of targeted **scripting** along with the flexibility of generalized **scripting**, but before doing so, I contrast the Microsoft Internet Explorer and Netscape Navigator event models to find out how they differ. My generalized event model allows **scripts** to be written for both browsers. (0 Refs)

Subfile: C

Descriptors: authoring languages; exception handling; online front-ends; programming

Identifiers: generalized event handling; **JavaScript**; client-side **scripting**; **document object model**; targeted **script**; intrusive **script**; minimal-reuse **script**; element **tags**; redundancy; HTML page size; generalized **script**; nonintrusive **script**; maximal-reuse **script**; window; document; multiple event-based third-party **scripts**; event-handler interface; precision; flexibility; Microsoft Internet Explorer; Netscape Navigator; generalized event model; Web browsers; World Wide Web

Class Codes: C6130 (Data handling techniques); C6140D (High level languages); C7250N (Search engines); C6110 (Systems analysis and programming)

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9/5/3 (Item 1 from file: 233)

DIALOG(R)File 233:Internet & Personal Comp. Abs.

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00627565 01NC04-103

XML: a metastar is born -- A framework that lets developers create their own tags depending on the application, Extensible Markup Language is a metalanguage...

Abualsamid, Ahmad

Network Computing , April 16, 2001 , v12 n8 p86-89, 4 Page(s)

ISSN: 1046-4468

Company Name: World Wide Web Consortium

Languages: English

Document Type: Articles, News & Columns

Geographic Location: United States

Talks about Extensible Markup Language (XML), a metalanguage developed by the World Wide Web Consortium (W3C) to define other languages by declaring and specifying markup **tags**. Reports that XML failed to **replace** Hypertext Markup Language (HTML) and is being used to express HTML 4.0 in a standard known as Extensible HTML (XHTML). Mentions that XML shines in content-management systems, electronic data interchange and Simple Object Access Protocol (SOAP), and as a general enabler of business-to-business (B2B) electronic commerce. Explains that a big part of what makes XML documents versatile in a Web environment is **Document Object Model** (**DOM**), platform-independent and language-neutral interface that exposes various parts of XML as objects that can be accessed by programmers and **scripts**. Includes three program listings and two sidebars. (MEM)

Descriptors: XML; Metadata; HTML; Business-to-Business Commerce; Cross-Platform Computing; Standards; Object-oriented

Identifiers: World Wide Web Consortium

9/5/4 (Item 2 from file: 233)

DIALOG(R)File 233:Internet & Personal Comp. Abs.

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00621110 01DD02-012

Cross-platform DHTML -- Dealing with the new ``next-version'' browsers

Ma, Charlie

Dr. Dobb's Journal , February 1, 2001 , v26 n2 p120-128, 8 Page(s)

ISSN: 1044-789X

Languages: English

Document Type: Articles, News & Columns

Geographic Location: United States

Focuses on how to develop a strategy for writing **Javascript** code that both older browsers, and the newest, non-backward-compatible browsers such as Netscape 6, can use. Indicates that the **Document Object Model (DOM)** is the object model for the browser's document object, and W3C's Level 1 (DOM1) specification, adopted by the 5.0 browsers, has a hierarchy of elements similar to that of Navigator 4's layers, but more generalized. Notes that DOM1 offers ways to access nodes directly without having to step through the hierarchy at all. For cross-browser programmers, recommends removing all extraneous spaces and newlines, and wrapping browser differences within an object that presents a uniform API, but not **adding** IDs to HTML **tags**. Provides **Javascript** code for implementing a DHTML navigation menu widget to handle Cascading Style Sheet manipulation. Includes five code fragments, four code listings, two output listings, two tables, and a list of references. (jb)

Descriptors: DHTML; Web Tools; Web Browsers; Object-oriented; Java; HTML

9/5/5 (Item 1 from file: 34)

DIALOG(R)File 34:SciSearch(R) Cited Ref Sci

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07424228 Genuine Article#: 163WN Number of References: 27

Title: Technologies for a Web object model

Author(s): Manola F (REPRINT)

Corporate Source: OBJECT SERV & CONSULTING INC,151 TREMONT ST
22R/BOSTON//MA/ (REPRINT)

Journal: IEEE INTERNET COMPUTING, 1999, V3, N1 (JAN-FEB), P38-&

ISSN: 1089-7801 Publication date: 19990100

Publisher: IEEE COMPUTER SOC, 10662 LOS VAQUEROS CIRCLE, PO BOX 3014, LOS
ALAMITOS, CA 90720-1314

Language: English Document Type: ARTICLE

Geographic Location: USA

Subfile: CC ENGI--Current Contents, Engineering, Computing & Technology

Journal Subject Category: COMPUTER SCIENCE, SOFTWARE, GRAPHICS, PROGRAMMING

Abstract: Organizations increasingly look to the World Wide Web as an environment for general distributed applications. However, the Web was not designed to support the complex dynamics of enterprise computing, and development efforts inevitably run into the limitations of its basic infrastructure.

A number of development efforts are under way to increase the Web's generic capabilities by integrating aspects of object technology with the basic Web infrastructure. For example, the application-specific **tags** of XML offer greater data-structuring capabilities. The W3C's **Document Object Model**, various **scripting** languages, and other technologies support the construction of object-like aggregates of data and behavior. Other technologies, like DataChannel's WebBroker, are trying to build complete Web-native distributed object computing models. And HTTP-NG represents a longer term attempt to build a distributed object system under the current Web.

This survey addresses the technologies contributing to the integration of objects and the Web in a Web object model. Many of these technologies are coordinated with Web standardization activities and so are likely to see widespread use in a new generation of Web

applications.

10/5/1 (Item 1 from file: 233)

DIALOG(R)File 233:Internet & Personal Comp. Abs.

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00504747 98IE08-315

Making sense of Java, JavaScript , and VBScript

Singh, Pritpal

Internet World , August 24, 1998 , v4 n27 p25, 1 Page(s)

ISSN: 1081-3071

Languages: English

Document Type: Articles, News & Columns

Geographic Location: United States

INTRANET ADVISOR column explains the differences between Java and **JavaScript** , as well as the roles of VBScript and DHTML. Says Java is an object-oriented language similar to C++ that creates browser-downloadable executables called **applets** . Notes that **JavaScript** , now called **ECMAScript** , is an interpreted client-side **scripting** language originally introduced by Netscape. Adds that Microsoft introduced VBScript, a subset of Visual Basic, to compe with **JavaScript** . Says both **JavaScript** and VBScript support **Document Object Model** , and adds that DHTML makes use of both languages. Indicates that the World Wide Web Consortium is refining **JavaScript** into a clear ECMAScript specification, which both Netscape and Microsoft have agreed to support in upcoming releases of their respective Web browsers. (JC)

Descriptors: Java; Standards; Web Browsers; DHTML